THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CONNECTICUT DISASTER.

Full Account of the Flood at Danbury—Scenes and Incidents of the Disaster—Twelve Persons Drowned.

The following report of the terrible calamity which occurred on Sunday night is from the Danbury (Conn.) *Times*:—

Sunday evening, January 31, 1869, will be remembered by the people of Danbury as long as their memory exists. The horrors of that period can never be forgotten. Just as the bells ceased to ring the people to their evening worship, the most terrible calamity ever happening here took place. The dam of the upper Kohanzie reservoir gave way, and the immense body of water therein contained came sweeping down upon our unconscious citizens. Those who lived at the upper part of the town were startled by a sudden rushing, roaring sound, like the driving of a heavy gale of wind. Those indoors could not understand it, as their buildings were not racked, as they would be in such a gale. Many left their houses and went out to listen better, and then they discovered before their very doors a boiling, hurling mass of water. Well off, indeed, were those whose doors were above the angry, surging elements. But, alas! to some the same blessing was not given, and the flood brought them to death and destruction. In a moment they knew not that God's hand was laid upon them, and from the midst of life and happiness they were called into eternity. The water came upon the village through the gorge above Flint's dam, bringing with it huge masses of ice and heavy masses of timber. It came with fearful velocity, striking the houses on Main street, near the river bank, and sweeping them from their foundation it swept down the flats along the stream north and east, on Main street, carrying destruction to everything in its reach, and bringing terror to all within its hearing. The total extent of the damage done cannot now be estimated. The amount of property lost cannot be less than fifty thousand dollars, and will probably exceed that amount. The loss of life has been terrible. In the houses destroyed in the upper part of Main street there were fourteen persons.

The terrible scenes and incidents of the night and this morning beggars description. The people have turned out in masses, and at this hour are going over the pathway of the calamity. The scene now is one of great desolation, especially on the site of the houses of those lost. Hardly a trace of where they stood is visible.

One building is deposited a little way back badly shattered; the other is a complete wreck, the larger portion lying just south of Patch street, and some distance below its foundations.

The Main, North, and White street bridges were destroyed, and the Patch street bridge so racked as to be unsafe to walk over. Charles Chase's carriage manufactory, on North street, was demolished, being struck by the building removed from Main street. Sunderland's carpenter shop, on White street, was torn from its place. A horse stabled at one end of the building in some unaccountable way got out, and swimming to land came off unharmed. The office and builder's hardware store of the Ives Brothers was flooded, and considerable damage done to the stock. Isaac W. Ives' lumber yard was also flooded, and a large lot of lumber swept down the stream or thrown about the yard in confused heaps. Loss was also sustained by Stevens Brothers and E. Ely, carpenters; P. Robinson & Co., flour dealers; Lacey, Hoyt & Co., hat manufacturers; and Bradley & Mansfield, livery stable keepers. Great cakes of ice, weighing a ton or more, were scattered along the course of the water in great profusion, fences were swept down, outhouses, sheds, etc., damaged.

The following is a list of the persons killed:—

Mrs. Huested, an old lady, mother-in law of Charles E. Andrews, body recovered; Edward Clark, body recovered; Mrs. Edward Clark (a body supposed to be hers, but badly disfigured, was recovered); three children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark, bodies not recovered; two children of James Brothwell, body of one recovered.

A body was found near Hurlburt's factory, which was identified by Mrs. Hanford B. Fairchild as that of Miss Fannie Humphries, a lady who had left Mrs. Fairchild's house, in White street, just before the coming of the flood, and was overtaken by it before she could get across the bridge.

Right after the water reached White street two women were seen clinging to a tree; they cried for help, but the huge cakes of ice and masses of timber surging between them and those who endeavored to help, renders all attempts ineffectual, and after a few moments they loosed their hold to the tree and were swept from sight. One of these two was undoubtedly Miss Humphries; but the other is not yet known.

The damage done the reservoir is very great. About one hundred feet of the upper dam and the entire length of the lower dam is swept away. Men are already at work upon the dams, and the water pipes will be filled in a few days.

The foundation of Flint's foundry is undermined, and two tenements belonging to Hendrick Barnum, on North street, are somewhat damaged.

SPAIN.

Prospects of the Duc de Montpensier for the Throne—A Short Sketch of Him.

All the advices which during the past few weeks have been received from Spain represent it as probable that the Duke of Montpensier will be chosen by the Constituent Assembly King of Spain. Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, is the fifth son of the late King Louis Philippe of France, and was born July 31, 1824. He received his education in the College Henri IV; and in 1842, after a special examination, joined the 3d Regiment of Artillery as lieutenant. In 1844 he went to Algeria, where he took part in the expedition against Biskara and distinguished himself in the campaign of Ziban. In the latter he was slightly wounded near the left eye, and in reward received the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the *epaulette* of a *chef d'escadron*. After accompanying his father to England, he returned, in 1845, to Algeria, and again distinguished himself in an expedition against the Kabyls. Soon after he left Algeria, to visit Tunis, Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and Greece. After his return to France, he was appointed Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and Brigadier-General.

In October, 1846, French diplomacy brought about a marriage between the Duke of Montpensier and the Princess Maria Louisa Ferdinandina of Spain, the only sister of Queen Isabella II, simultaneously with a marriage between the Queen and her cousin. These "Spanish marriages" had been the subject of long diplomatic intrigues and conflicts, and when it became known that Louis Philippe had succeeded in carrying out his plans the liveliest dissatisfaction was felt at the English Court, for in diplomatic circles it was regarded as certain that the marriage of Queen Isabella would remain without issue, and that her sister would be her successor. In 1848 the Duke, with all the other members of the royal family, was banished from France. He at first remained for a time in England; from there he went to Holland, and finally established his residence at Seville, in Spain. The Queen conferred upon him the title of Infante of Spain, and, on October 10, 1859, appointed him Captain-General of the Spanish army. Notwithstanding these high positions, the Duke kept almost entirely aloof from Spanish politics. In the numerous and fierce conflicts between Moderados, the Liberal Union, and the Progressists, the name of the Duke of Montpensier is rarely mentioned. He enjoyed the reputation, like his father, of being an excellent financier, and of increasing his private property with amazing rapidity.

The surprise was, therefore, all the more general; and when in August, 1868, the Duke and the Duchess of Montpensier were ordered to leave the country, the Government claimed to have proof that the Duke of Montpensier was conspiring with some prominent general against the throne of Queen Isabella. The Government did not deem it necessary to justify its procedure, and the whole subject is still involved in mystery. The Duke remained in Portugal to watch the progress of events in Spain. The general cry of the Spanish nation, no more Bourbon, seemed to exclude him from the throne, as well as the family of the ex-Queen. His expedition into Spain at the time of the insurrection of Cadiz, his offer of service for putting down what he represented to be a reactionist plot, and his hasty retreat in consequence of Prim's order against his stay, seemed to increase his unpopularity, and to make his candidature for the throne improbable. But suddenly affairs have taken another turn. The whole Provisional Government has declared in his favor, and the Constituent Assembly is supposed to be certain to elect him.

MRS. GAINES.

Her Property in New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

This interesting juridical epic, which has been a good deal longer than the siege of Troy, has been regarded by the citizens of New Orleans as a romance. It has recently, however, assumed the aspect of a serious reality. Mrs. Gaines having, with a degree of fidelity to her own reputation which does her honor, conquered the courts, high and low, now sits down before the city of New Orleans and demands a surrender of certain property which the courts have decided has been illegally alienated. As she has a very formidable siege train in certain decrees of the Supreme Court, and as her military chest is well furnished in the prospect of success, she has only to send in a flag and summons to see our Common Council come in a body to ascertain the terms of capitulation. This step she has taken in a communication in which she proposes—to save all interested parties from expensive and tedious litigation; to encourage improvements; to increase the revenues of the city, and to have the gratification of being instrumental in placing that desirable portion of the city, purchased by my father, in a condition to become at an early day the seat of wealth and fashion—to be to New Orleans what the Fifth avenue is to New York:—I propose to execute my deed in fee to the city of New Orleans for the whole tract, reserving square No. —, which I wish to donate to the French Orphan Asylum in aid of a large sum already donated for it; and square No. —, upon which I wish to build a residence for myself—for the sum of $1,600,000, being $930,391 less than I could equity claim, viz.:—

Fifty-one squares at the rate of those named, sold in 1837		$875,568
Interest on same 19 years (to 1853) at 6 per cent	$998,147	
Interest on same 15 years (to 1868) at 5 per cent	656,676	1,654,823
Total		$2,530,391

These proposals having been referred to a committee, consisting of the Finance Committee of each Board of Aldermen, they made a report reciting the chain of title to the claimed lands. They decline to give "any opinion upon the legality of the claim" of Mrs. Gaines. They make the singular announcement that the "other duties of the City Attorney precluded him from giving his time and attention to the study of the claim" and case—of more than one and a half million of dollars—against his client, the city, and publish the "opinion of attorneys of known ability." We are compelled to say that if the City Attorney has business of more importance than this he must be a very fortunate lawyer, and the city should hasten to secure the services of one whose practice is not so lucrative. The joint committee recommend another special committee, the duty of which shall be to report the amount proper to be paid Mrs. Gaines for her quit claim and warranty. The value to be so awarded will depend upon a decision of the question whether the city is responsible for the present value of the property claimed, or for the purchase money paid the city and the interest thereon from the date of the city sale. This question involves all the difference between a little more than a quarter of a million and nearly two and a half millions of dollars.

TRAGEDY.

A Man Kills His Nephew in a Quarrel About the Division of Grain.

From the Dubuque Herald, Jan. 29.

On Monday, the 24th, Lansing, in Allamakee county, was the scene of a bloody affray, resulting in the murder of a man by his uncle. The particulars of the affair, especially telegraphed to us, are as follows:—Frank and Charles May, Englishmen, who have resided at Lansing during the past ten or twelve years, are farmers, owning and working a large tract of land on the Iowa river, about six miles from Lansing. Frank May is a man of about forty years of age, and Charles, his nephew, about thirty. Another nephew has been associated with them, we learn, in their farming operations, but was not engaged in the difficulty which on Monday resulted in the death of Charles May. In addition to their own land the Mays have been in the habit of leasing farms in their neighborhood, and being men of capital, have carried on a large business. They have also at times purchased grain in the Lansing market. During the past year they rented a farm on the Iowa river, and worked it in partnership. In dividing the grain recently a dispute arose between Frank and Charles as to a fair division. On Monday Charles went over to remove the last of the corn. The dispute was renewed, and Frank shot him, killing him almost instantly. Frank then went to Lansing, but on Monday night put out, and since then no trace has been found of him. As soon as the murder was known officers started in pursuit of the murderer. The particulars of the murder are not definitely known, and there are various rumors afloat, one to the effect that Charles first fired upon Frank, and that the latter killed his nephew in self-defense. A reward of $200 has been offered by the friends of the murdered man for the arrest of the murderer. As we have stated, the parties to this bloody affair were old citizens of Allamakee county, and possessed wealth and influence. A gentleman who has known them for several years informs us that they were generally accounted dangerous men, especially when in liquor or under the influence of passion. It was rare for them to go to Lansing without becoming intoxicated, and then they were sure to raise a disturbance. Because of this quarrelsome disposition, they were frequently arrested and fined by the local authorities, and were disliked pretty generally. The guilt of a murderer has attached to one, and a violent death overtaken the other, in consequence of the disposition which made them unpopular and feared among their neighbors.

MONITORS.

Their Capabilities for Service on the Ocean.

The last number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* returns to the attack on the American monitor system. "Useful as the monitors may have been," says this authority, "for the purpose for which they were designed, and ingenious as is their construction, they can never be made efficient ships of war without the introduction of modifications entirely opposed to the original idea."

We hardly know of any one this side of Jack Bunsby who could give so profound an "opinion," because, as the monitors were designed as ships of war, how can they be "ingenious" in construction," and "useful for their purpose," and yet "not efficient," it is very difficult to see. The *Gazette* proceeds, however, to supply an "obvious reason."

> "The reason is obvious. To be a really efficient ship-of-war a vessel must be sea going: but although monitors may have crossed the Atlantic they can never be said to possess this quality while they are so little habitable as at present, and so liable to foundering."

Here, then, is the secret. The impregnability and the offensive power of monitors are admitted, but their "habitability" is questioned. Now, it should seem reasonable that vessels which have crossed and recrossed (or, as the *Gazette* cautiously puts it, *may* have crossed") the Atlantic with ease and doubled Cape Horn should be accounted "sea going" and tolerably habitable. But if, in addition, reference is made to the reports of Commodore Rodgers, the sea-going question will be set at rest. That officer declared that the Monadnock had proved herself much more than equal "to the difficulties of doubling Cape Horn," and added that "in the long seas of the Pacific she took very little water upon her decks, rising over the waves easily and buoyantly."

But the best evidence of the growing opinion, even in Great Britain, regarding monitors is that feature after feature of them has been copied into English broadside ships, to their manifest improvement—first, the monitor gun-carriage, then the monitor balanced rudder, then, as far as possible, the monitor principle of concentration of armor, and so on. While, not content with these "adoptions," several absolute monitors are now building in English ports for colonial defense. Now since, in order to get to their destination, these last must not only brave the perils of the North and South Atlantic, but of the Indian Ocean, doubling the Cape of Good Hope before arriving at their station, either the British Government is throwing away money, or else it has changed its views of the "seagoing" capacities of monitors.

Nations cannot afford to adopt the failures of their neighbors; they are forced to copy their successes. The single battles in which small monitors have defeated good broadside ironclads of thrice their size, as in the Monitor's contest with the Merrimac, and the Weehawken's with the Atlanta, have demonstrated their offensive power. The ease with which they have steamed up close under the concentrated fire of tremendous land forts, and leisurely dismounted their guns, as at Fort Fisher, or destroyed what they protected, as the Montauk destroyed the Nashville under the guns of McAllister, has demonstrated their impregnability. Their cruises to Halifax and Cuba, their ocean voyage to Portsmouth, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Brest, and around Cape Horn itself into the North Pacific, through tempestuous weather, has demonstrated their seagoing capabilities. The enthusiastic praises of such authorities as Vice-Admiral Porter and Commodore Rodgers have demonstrated their comfortable qualities and "habitability" in cruise or in battle, in calm or in gale.—*N. Y. Times.*

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Treaties Not Yet Acted Upon by the Senate.

The New York *Herald* says:—The business of the Senate in executive session, so far as relates to confirmation of Presidential appointments, is ended until the 4th of March. The several committees have "called the calendar" of nominations, and reported that there are none on which action is necessary.

But there is a large amount of business for secret session already pending and of great importance. First comes the treaty relating to the Alabama claims. This, however, has not yet passed the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Several animated discussions have taken place, and it is not yet certain that the committee will report favorably. The probability is that there will be a majority report in favor and a minority against. It is certain to cause protracted and lively discussion in the Senate.

Then there is the naturalization treaty, to which there is no objection, unless it be to some minute points. It will be readily and soon ratified. The proposed treaty with St. Domingo, now that the House has so contemptuously refused to treat for the purchase of the island, will doubtless fall to the ground.

Of commercial treaties there are several with the Netherlands and other European States, some modifying to a greater or less degree present relations, some confirming and continuing present arrangements. The treaty with Peru is of greater importance. It proposes a joint commission for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against that Government and prescribing rules for the guidance of the commission. Another treaty proposes to submit the question of possession of the island of San Juan and the boundary near the coast between the United States and Great Britain to the republic of Switzerland as an arbitrator. This is strenuously opposed by residents of Oregon and Washington Territory. Then comes the Sandwich Islands treaty, in which reciprocity is all on one side. The islands want free trade with the United States. They raise considerable sugar and various other products. The sugar plantations are nearly all in the hands of two or three wealthy men, formerly residents of the United States. This treaty is in their interest chiefly. The Pacific Senators and Representatives support it because their constituents will thus be able to get sugar a couple of cents a pound cheaper. The argument is to secure the whole trade of the Pacific. We can control that now. The treaty has been on hand more than a year, and is not likely to be ratified.

Last and worst are the Indian treaties. Of these the most prominent and shameful is the Osage. Some Senators are ready to sacrifice any business, any treaty, any appointment, to secure its ratification. This proves it to be of great personal interest to somebody. This is equally clear from the fact that simply to pronounce the word. "Osage treaty" raises a wild flutter in the lobby. The fact is that all Indian treaties, like Indian wars, are purely matters of private speculation. A war is robbery and the treaty is robbery, to be followed by a new war and a new treaty of the same sort. This condition of affairs is painful to every honest and every sympathetic heart. The remedy the clearest mind has not yet been able to devise. Something must be done, and doubtless, therefore, some of these Indian treaties will be worked through. The fewer the better.

The Senate cannot, of course, conclude all this business during the present session; but they intend to despatch it at the special session, held immediately after the inauguration, to consider the nominations made by the new President.

ENGLISH BARBARITIES.

Handcuffing Children in England.

The Birmingham *Post* tells this story of a scene at the railway station at Willenhall, England:—

"A thick chain; three little boys on either side, and a bigger boy at the end; all handcuffed. Several poor women crying. Lots of children and three policemen. One of the children was so little that the policeman had to wrap a handkerchief round his wrist to make the handcuffs fit. 'What's the matter—what have these boys done, and where are they going?' 'Been a gambling, sir. Going to Stafford for seven days.' 'Gambling, did you say?' 'Yes, sir; pitch and toss on a Sunday.' 'Pitch and toss! Do I understand you; five little boys under twelve, and two not sixteen, all going to jail for pitch and toss?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Without the option of a fine?' 'No, sir; fined sixpence.' 'That's three-and-sixpence for the seven; I'll pay the lot.' 'But then there's the costs, sir.' 'Well, what's the total?' '£4 0s. 6d., sir.' Now, as I understood neither of the boys had never been in custody before, and as their dress denoted, they must of necessity be exceedingly poor, I inquired of a woman, who appeared in great distress, the habits of the boys. 'I can only,' she said, 'speak for my boy, sir. He earns me six shillings a week. He's a good lad. I haven't money enough to free him, and what's he to do when he comes out of Stafford, I don't know. He can't walk the twenty miles home.' Fortunately, two gentlemen appeared on the scene, and inquired particulars, which were soon forthcoming. 'Scandalous!' said one. 'Monstrous!' said the other. 'If,' I said, 'any gentleman will join me in payment of the fine, the boys shall be liberated.' The fine was paid, and the boys unchained, and although the tickets were taken from Willenhall to Stafford, the boys did not go to jail."

DESERTERS.

They are Shaved, Tattooed, and Drummed Out of Service.

From the Memphis Post, Jan. 29.

On Wednesday of this week three privates of the force garrisoned here, named respectively Myron H. Strong, Harmon Springsteen, and Stephen Madden, all belonging to Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, were tried by a general court martial upon the charge of desertion, and being convicted, were sentenced to have their heads shaven, their left hips tattooed with the letter D (signifying deserter), and to be dishonorably discharged from the United States service. The sentence was executed yesterday. In the morning the barber of the battalion performed the job of shaving the hair from their heads, leaving them as bare as a clean-shaven face. Then their pants were taken off and the letter D stamped with India ink upon their hips. The officer of the day, together with a guard, supervised the execution of these penalties, and the soldiers, however much they might have wished to make a resistance, made none, and they submitted to the disgrace in silence.

In the afternoon, at the dress parade, the unfortunate fellows were brought out in their undress, with their shaved heads uncovered, and marched (headed with the drum corps and followed by a guard) in front of the whole command, through the navy yard to the various offices, and then into the city through several of the prominent streets. After being exposed and paraded in this manner for some time, they were then formally dismissed, and ordered to leave the garrison, which they did, with an air of deep shame and mortification better conceived than expressed. Strong had been a clerk in General Grant's headquarters in the army, and deserted once before, but was restored to duty by order of the General on probation. His second desertion was on the 28th of April. Springsteen deserted on the 14th of March, 1868, and Madden on the 29th of July, 1868.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cattle Disease in New York—European Market Quotations.

Singular Death of Cattle.

FISHKILL, Feb. 3.—Much alarm is felt at Fishkill Plains, Dutchess county, among the farmers over the sudden death of several cattle belonging to Sylvester Haight. The animals died in great agony in six or eight hours after the attack. A *post mortem* examination revealed nothing, and the farmers are generally much excited. It is feared that Haight will lose the whole of his stock.

Fire at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 3.—On Saturday night F. W. Jennings' distillery and adjoining buildings, near this city, were burned. Loss $11,000; fully insured.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 3—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 76¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¼; Illinois Central, 93½; Great Western, 43½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. Sales of probably 15,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Tallow declining. Others unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 3—P. M.—Tallow declining.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 3—P. M.—United States 5-20s, quiet at 76¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 25½; Illinois Central, 93¾; Western, 42.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—P. M.—Cotton active, middling uplands, 12¼; middling Orleans, 12½d.; The sales will reach 20,000 bales.

HAVRE, Feb. 3—P. M.—Cotton buoyant both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 137f., afloat at 138f.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—P. M.—Cotton—There has been no business doing in cotton to arrive today, and sales were made at 12d. for middling uplands. Breadstuffs are generally firmer.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 130; Reading, 96¾; Canton Co., 63¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 121; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 91½; New York Central, 164½; Illinois Central, 138; Cumberland preferred, 138½; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 86; 5-20s, 1862, 113¼.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cotton firm and moderately active; middling uplands 29½ cents. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; white, 85@88c.; yellow, 86@88c. Oats unchanged at 70@75c. Rye unchanged at $1·50@1·60. Pork firm at $32·50. Bacon active; rib sides 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18¼@18½c.; shoulders, 14½@15¼c. Hams, 20c. Lard steady at 20c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	164¼	Cleve. & Toledo R.	104½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅞	Toledo & Wabash	65½
Mich. S. and N.I. R.	91⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	66½
Cle. and Pitt R.	94	Adams Express	67¾
Chi. and N.W.com.	84⅛	Wells, Fargo	30¼
Chi. and N.W.pref.	92½	United States	57¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	131⅛	Tennessee 6s, New	67¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	121	Gold	135⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	117¾	Market dull.	
West. Union Tel.	39⅝		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Assistant District Attorney Dechert.—Prison cases were before the Court.

John Grinder and John Graham, both boys, were convicted of larceny. It was testified that a car belonging to the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington Railroad Company was broken open and robbed of several bales of muslin, and soon afterwards the goods were found in the possession of the prisoners, and, they giving no satisfactory account of their possession, the inference was that they had stolen them. The Judge sent them to the House of Refuge.

"No Name," a Congo prince, was represented to the Court as walking out Gray's Ferry road with a well filled bag, which he told an officer who accosted him contained clothing which he had brought from Chester, but which, upon search, was found to contain ten fat chickens and one fat turkey.

William Cartright, an old man, who has been in his present position several times, was convicted of assault and battery upon his wife. He said that on the day he committed this offense he had been attending faithfully to his business up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he went out to distribute circulars, and indulged in various drinks with his friends, and what followed he did not recollect. He said he was in ill health, and in no condition to be sent to prison; yet he was sorry he had acted so badly, and was resigned to his fate.

Mrs. Cartright said she was pained at her husband's condition, and really was disposed to ask mercy for him, but she needed protection, and would therefore leave the matter to his Honor's judgment. The Judge, who knew the prisoner as having been in the dock on previous occasions for this same offense, and having been begged off from punishment by his wife upon promises of reformation, now said he would protect her, and accordingly sentenced him to one week's imprisonment, and required him to give security in $1500 to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

George Douglass, an impudent-looking little fellow, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a box of butter, having been caught in the act of taking it from the door of a produce store.

Louis Runyan was convicted of assault and battery upon his wife, which was of an aggravated nature, and committed, no doubt, under the influence of liquor.

John Smith was acquitted of the larceny of a pair of shoes—the only evidence against him being that they were stolen, and were given by him to a young girl to be pawned.

Edward Irvin was convicted of the larceny of a pair of pants from a store at Second and Vine streets. He was seen to take the pants, and was captured on the spot.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Benjamin A. McDonald vs. Charles Abel, Patterson Bonded Warehouse, and the Pennsylvania Bonded Warehouse Company. An action for replevin brought to recover for whisky deposited with the defendants, and by them detained. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—John Lanson Perkins and wife vs. The City of Philadelphia. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Perkins in falling into an ill conditioned inlet at Broad and Carpenter streets, while she was walking by in October last. On trial.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The city list is still under argument.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Jury trials were begun this morning.

Jacob Scott vs. The Spring Garden Insurance Company. An action to recover upon a policy for the loss by fire of willow-ware at Vine and Front streets.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Waddington vs. Leach. An action to recover money loaned. Before reported. Jury out.

H. L. Willkamp vs. Joseph Neff. An action on a book account to recover for medical services rendered. On trial.

Bar Meeting.

To-morrow afternoon a meeting of the bar will be held in the west room of the Law Library to take action upon the death of David Paul Brown, Jr., intelligence of which was received with sincere regret throughout the profession.

—Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, will soon have a railroad to the rest of the world.

—The Hub was greased last year with over two millions and a half pounds of Vermont butter.

MOYAMENSING.

An Inspection of the County Prison.

A Talk with Some of the More Notable Inmates.

Twitchell, Eaton, Champion, Alexander, Farragan, Dickson, and Ford.

On Monday afternoon we paid a flying visit to the County Prison, rambled through the spacious corridors, inspected the different departments, looked in upon the most noteworthy criminals, and with several of them entered into a general conversation. Mr. William J. Mullen, the State Prison Agent, accompanied us on our tour and detailed at length the surroundings of each of the notorieties to whom he introduced us. The first cell into which we were introduced was that now occupied by

Edward Ford,

the negro man who for nearly nineteen years has been awaiting the signing of his death-warrant by the Governor. He appears to be a man of about 45 years of age, his full crisp beard being slightly tinged with grey. The chief diversion of this man Ford, when a score of years younger than he now is, appears to have been the systematic abuse of his harmless wife. The latter is still living at Kingsessing, the scene of the tragedy in which her husband figured, and is represented by her neighbors as being a respectable and industrious personage. Certainly she has fared much better since her lawful spouse has been cared for by the county than she did before the county kindly relieved her of his vexatious companionship. On one occasion when Ford, according to his custom, was abusing the woman whom he had pledged himself to cherish and protect, one Allen Ricket, her half-brother, entered upon the scene and attempted to pacify the irascible husband. This interference the latter resented, and the result of the wrangle which ensued was the death of Ricket at the hands of Ford. Tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, the culprit has been, for nearly nineteen years, awaiting the action of the Governor of the Commonwealth upon the warrant of death. Governor Johnston was in power at the time, but for some reason he neglected to fix the day of the execution. So the case of Ford was bequeathed to the future Governors of the State, and each in turn has declined to touch it. It is said that one of our recent Governors, to whom a petition for the pardon of Ford was addressed, paid a visit to the prisoner in his cell. The latter was not aware of the high honor of which he was being made the recipient, and so demeaned himself before his Excellency as to impress that official with the idea that the safety of the community would be better consulted by permitting Ford to remain in durance vile.

And there he still remains. Periodically, the subject of his pardon is agitated, at times becoming quite popular; but good reason is always submitted, by those who know the man and his instincts, why he should not again be let loose upon the world. From all that we have been able to gather from various sources it would appear that mercy would triumph at the expense of justice by his unconditional release. It is said that he fondly nourishes a hatred of his wife and of a brother-in-law still living, as well as a spiteful feeling against some of the witnesses by whose testimony he was convicted. The strongest argument against his pardon is the jeopardy in which the lives of these persons would be placed thereby. But there would appear to be no reasonable excuse for hanging him after the long respite which he has enjoyed, so that, in all human probability, he will drag out the remainder of his days within the walls of Moyamensing. Saving a certain assumption of an air of independent pertness, his general deportment is described as unobjectionable. Now and then, however, he lapses into a refractory mood, and a touch of harshness is required to break him in. On a notable occasion, about six months ago, he had the audacity to assail some of the keepers while in his cell, and in return for this indiscretion he was transported to a cell upon a higher floor, less cozy and comfortable than the one he had previously tenanted.

On the occasion of our visit we found him attired in a costume that defied utterly all the notions concerning elegance in dress which prevail in the outer world. The most noticeable portion of his wardrobe was a grotesquely twisted cloth cap, which sat so jauntily upon his head that it could not fail to provoke a smile. He was in his most amiable mood, outspoken, earnest, and facetious.

"How long have you been here, Ford?" we inquired on entering his cell.

"Eighteen years and a few ——!" was the answer.

"That's a long time to be locked up," we continued.

"I should think it was," he exclaimed, scarcely waiting for our words—a characteristic of his conversation throughout the interview.

"Have you been in this cell all that time?"

"Might as well have been; they brought me up here about six months ago."

"How old are you?" we again queried.

"I don't know. Nobody knows how old he is; you don't know yourself."

"We all know what our mothers have told us about it," we ventured to assert.

Ford was not disposed to question this assertion, but he answered by rattling off a little story, scarcely fit for ears and eyes polite, about a quondam friend of his, who assumed more knowledge on the point in question than the generality of mankind; and then giving his head a toss to one side, as if he fully appreciated the force of his own humor, he exclaimed:—

"The Bible says that men are born like jackasses, but it's a great mistake."

After a short pause, observing our inability to appreciate his point, he gave his head another wag, and remarked:—

"There's philosophy in that!"

We then recurred to the subject of his long imprisonment, saying:—

"You've been here so long that you must have become used to it by this time."

"Used to it!" he cried, stepping up so close to us that we involuntarily retreated a pace, and glaring at us with a wicked, vengeful gaze—"Used to it! Would you have got used to it in that time?"

"Were you a grown-up man when you came here?" was the next question.

"From what they tell me," he responded, "a boy of fifteen thinks he is a man in these days."

"Why are you not let out of this place?"

"I don't know. Don't ask me why they keep me here. You ought to know the reason better than I do; you're on the outside, you've got the papers, and you ought to know everything."

The rest of the conversation was devoted principally to the tobacco question, Ford remarking that every one who came to see him ought to bring a pound of the weed as a present.

As we left the cell we said to him:—

"Would you not feel better if you had some work to do?"

In answer to which he exclaimed:—

"You just bring along a lot of tobacco the next time you come; I can work on that well enough!"

And so we left the man who, for nearly nineteen years, has lived with a noose about his neck, and yet never found it tighten upon him.

From the cell of Ford we were conducted to that of

George S. Twitchell, Jr.

A genteel young man, faultless in attire, even when bolted and barred from the world; with hair smoothly arranged as if expecting visitors; in good spirits, as if no pent-up Utica interfered with the freedom of his will and whims; disposed to converse on trivial subjects, as if no fell doom impended over him—he received the company which presented itself at his cell door with a touch of elegance and an air of hospitality.

"I am sorry, gentlemen," were his first words, after the civilities customary in the great world outside had been rigidly observed—"I am very sorry, gentlemen, that there are not chairs for you all. Make yourselves comfortable as far as the facilities will permit."

He had seated himself upon the rough blanket of his cot, after taking each of our party by the hand, and now, as he looked around and saw how meagre were his accommodations in comparison with the number of his guests, he rose again, and moved to the head of the couch, motioning to some of us to share his seat.

The cell was a model of neatness, and comfortable as far as neatness with scanty material to work upon could render it. On the bed lay an open pocket-bible—"and may God of His infinite goodness have mercy upon his soul!" were the closing words of the death doom pronounced two days before—while on a little stand, which broke the monotony of the opposite wall, were thrown carelessly two or three other volumes. This stand, the cot upon the floor, and the two chairs, both of them new, comprised nearly the entire outfit of the room. Against the wall at the head of the cot hung a trifle of a mirror, not larger than a child's hand, and on the ledge of the narrow grated window stood two small vessels. Both were filled with earth, and in one were a few sprigs of odorous heliotrope, while over the other rambled a tiny creeping vine, as if clamoring for that gracious freedom of light and air which were needful to a fuller and more vigorous life. What a volume of sad and solemn thought was bound up in these stray crumbs of earth, and unfolded in these dwarfed and withering plants! The chance to nurture, and watch, and cherish such a garden may keep a man's brain from reeling into madness, may nerve his heart to face death at the hands of the outraged law!

The apartment in which we found Twitchell was not the one known as the "condemned cell," that being tenanted at present by Jerry Eaton. He was the first to inform us that he had occupied it since Saturday only. It is said that, on his return to prison on that day, his feelings got the better of his composure, and found vent in tears for two full hours. Then he became somewhat composed, and at the time of our visit had reassumed his old and indifferent bearing.

Although the interview with the prisoner lasted some minutes, and he chatted with much freedom until we left him, our conversation for the most part was of the most commonplace, with no such humorous sallies as had thrown a fleeting gleam of sunshine into the cell of Ford. Only twice was the subject of the great tragedy which has not yet ceased to be the wonder of the town broached by either side. We referred casually to the rapid and favorable termination of the trial of his wife, and in answer he exclaimed, without the slightest touch of enthusiasm in his tone:—

"Yes, they got through with it soon. I was very much gratified, indeed, with the result."

Nothing more on this subject, except to assent demurely to our supposition that he had been visited by her since her release from custody.

Since his sentence to death on Saturday, however, Mrs. Twitchell had not made her appearance at the prison—a circumstance which may possibly account for his seeming lack of interest in her fate.

We also adverted to the effort which was still being made in his behalf, by carrying his case before the Supreme Court, touching which he merely remarked that he had but little hope in this world.

When the subject of his personal comfort was approached, he spoke quite freely in praise of the prison officials and their uniform courtesy and kindness. Nothing in this way was lacking, and for no privilege could he wish that was not allowed him, save that of indulging his appetite for the solacing weed. He greatly longed for a cigar, and the liberty to smoke it openly without being compelled to practise any deception, and without the knowledge that he was thereby violating the rules of the prison.

Could it be that this gentlemanly, harmless-looking young man in whose presence we were standing had been guilty of the foul deed of blood laid to his charge? A jury of his peers had decided this issue, and it was not for us to question the righteousness of their verdict. Perhaps it was the remembrance of his protracted trial, of the vigor and zeal with which

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Test Oath Tested.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Smythe's appointment of Mr. Pollard to a sinecure position in the New York Custom House has served at least one good purpose. It has demonstrated the worthlessness of the test oath as a means of excluding from office unscrupulous adherents of the Rebellion.

The author of "The Lost Cause" is one of the last men about whose attitude towards the Union while the war lasted any doubt could be reasonably entertained. He was not only a Rebel during the war, but a noisy, obtrusive Rebel for some time after the armies had withdrawn from the field. He was one of that malignant sort who would have had the conflict waged on the principles of savagery, and who refused to concede the fact of conquest long after national authority had triumphed. He was a non-combatant, indeed, as these ferocious strategists usually are, but as the editor of the Richmond *Examiner* he was incessant in his efforts to avert a pacific settlement, and to keep alive the flame of hate between the sections. His character was so notorious that when captured on board of a blockade-runner and sent to Lafayette as a prisoner of state, neither he nor his friends ventured to deny his mischievous activity as an abettor and supporter of the enemies of the United States. Both he and they acted as though his rebellious characteristics were something of which he had reason to be proud.

Yet this man, when a thousand dollar Federal office came within his reach, found no difficulty in swallowing the very oath which the law provides to keep just such persons out of Government employment. The obstacle which was intended to be insuperable proved inoperative at the point where its sufficiency might have been deemed most sure. An elastic conscience disposed of scruples. Neither the fear of perjury nor the love of truth deterred Mr. Pollard from swearing according to the prescribed formula. The moral aspect of the question did not trouble him a moment. Its legal bearings—according to his own apologetic explanation—were all he paused to consider. Has not the term "support" a distinct legal import? he professes to have asked himself; and, of course, he soon stumbled upon a satisfactory reply. An obliging friend stood ready to help him over. "Why, Mr. Pollard," it was suggested, "you are no more incapacitated from public office than would be Ben. Wood, who wrote against the administration, or Vallandigham, who made speeches against it." The precise resemblance between Pollard and Wood or Pollard and Vallandigham we are not required to discuss. It is enough that Pollard, an avowed Rebel, did not allow the oath to block his path to office, and now seems prepared to take it as often as Smythes shall be found willing to give him the chance.

The lesson taught is not a new one. Much swearing never has permanently aided loyalty or truth. It is a burden which the conscientious are slow to assume, and which again and again deprives the Government of the services which it most needs. Good men will not expose themselves to doubt upon the subject. They will not descend to subterfuge or quibbling to adapt an oath to their wants and wishes. They interpret it literally, as it was meant to be interpreted, and are content to remain in private life. On the other hand, not even the iron-clad oath, nor any number of oaths, frustrates the purposes of those against whom the public service most requires protection. They regard the Government as an enemy at whose expense they intend to live, and digest test oaths as easily as they digest their dinners. It always has been so and always will be so. The whole tendency of modern legislation in countries where oaths were formerly relied upon to exclude particular classes, is to dispense with them as a wrong to the worthy and a bagatelle to the bad.

The Pollard case shows that the test oath is of little value as a check upon appointments to office, when the party appointing and the appointee happen to be intent upon accomplishing certain ends. We know, however, that the requirement which is easily surmounted at the Custom House and elsewhere, excludes from positions of trust and profit in the Southern States thousands whose participation in the Rebellion was involuntary, and, in comparison with Pollard's, harmless. And the class thus excluded is made up of citizens whose characters and experience qualify them for useful positions. The time is not distant, let us hope, when the work of the Republican party shall be so far completed as to render possible the correction of this anomaly.

Golden Girls.

From the N. Y. World.

All the gold in the country, we are constantly told by the financiers, is running out, at a dreadful rate, to England. London is threatened with an auriferous jaundice; New York with a green-sickness of irredeemable paper. This may be true, so far as the baser uses of the royal metal in its baser forms are concerned. It certainly is not true of the finest and most potent shape in which the *auri sacra fames* can possess the souls of men. The dazzling ingots of California and Colorado may be leaving us as jingling coins. But they are coming back to us, having suffered a sea-change, in a sudden splendor of golden tresses gleaming upon lovely heads. The popular burlesque of *Ixion*, which last fall took the town captive, might properly enough have been entitled *Midas*. Midas was King of Lydia, which Ixion was not, and the one name would have borne quite as much relation to the major part of the performance as the other, for it certainly is no more likely that the song of "Taffy was a Welshman" ever echoed through Olympus than it is that the avaricious monarch may have solaced his long ears with the strains of "Walking in the Park." But all that Midas touched turned to gold. And the burlesque of *Ixion* is working a similar miracle. It found the female population of New York, on and off the stage, pretty evenly divided between blondes and brunettes. It threatens to leave us for the future the slaves of an exclusive golden gynocracy. Two or three clever and lively actresses coming upon us, like Milton's Sabrina, with "loose tresses of amber dropping hair," have revolutionized the chignons of the metropolis. Never were the polychromatic hopes of mankind in such instant peril. Some years ago, it is true, a "Club des Blondes" was organized in Paris, the avowed object of which was to bring about the eventual extermination of dark haired women by making dark hair in women as decisive a disqualification for matrimony as is the loss of a thumb in men for the military service. But this club was not half so alarming as the present movement. For, after all, the Paris club never pretended to deny to such hapless dark-haired women as now exist the right to remain dark-haired; and, as there are many minds of many men, a dark-haired woman might still hope that Heaven would mercifully incline towards her the heart of some mate who, though unfashionable enough to admire her *rococo* charms, might not be wholly inadequate to her needs. But it is now clearly understood that chemistry makes it possibly for any woman to become a blonde, so that those who obstinately persist in being brunettes will soon be recognized as "strong-minded" and odious persons not fit to be received in polite circles of their own sex, and certain to be despised and rejected of men. The result of this, of course, will be a general suicide or emigration of all such persons. In those remote new countries, like Tasmania and Oregon, where the men monstrously outnumber the women, and civilization exerts but a modified control over the natural instincts of the race, there may be some chance for the perpetuation of that type of beauty which moved the soul of him who sought and found the princess sleeping in the enchanted wood:—

> "Love, if thy tresses be so dark,
> How dark those hidden eyes must be!"

But the *melainocomes* (we like to use Greek words in such a case, for they have a pleasant air as of the names of patent pomatums) will utterly disappear from the foremost regions of Christendom. Now this we think a thing to be deplored, and, if possible, to be prevented.

Of course, we know very well that Swedenborg declares the angels to be golden-haired, and only golden-haired. But there are a great many people, and very respectable people, too, although they would never dream of quoting, perhaps not even of reading Tom Moore, have as strong a prejudice against the exclusively angelic in women as that Anacreontic Irishman was audacious enough to avow in most melodious verse. And we are not aware that Swedenborg himself goes so far as to declare that a Magdalen in a blond wig is more of an angel than a Madonna in her own black hair. Golden locks, which are really only gilded locks, having been kissed, not by the sun, but by a bottle of cadmium or a preparation of arsenic, are as a matter of fact to be esteemed wigs. The woman who wears them does not wear her own hair; nor can she have any guarantee, we suppose, that, in case of her marriage with a demon of the other sex, her children will not insult her by wagging polls of the hue of Erebus about her.

But, whatever may be the hue of the chignons reserved for "elect ladies" in Paradise, is it desirable, we ask, that here below the brunette should be absolutely abolished, and become, even as the dodo and the megatherium, a creature of memoirs and of museums?

The hoary head is a crown of glory; but what can be said in praise of chrysoplokamic young women that may not be balanced by as good a word in behalf of their more sober-hued sisters? One good chignon, as well as one good custom, may corrupt the world. If black be the devil's livery, the faithful nightingale is brown; and though Shakespeare makes "Benedick" pronounce "Beatrice" "too brown for a fair praise," yet he has warned us, in *Romeo and Juliet*, against the perils of "saint-seducing gold" as ominously as he makes the friends of "Romeo" warn that amorous youth against the mischief hidden in a "white wench's black eye." "Don Giovanni" himself, that most mulierose of mortals, after an extended if not a wholly creditable experience of the sex, seems to have paid tribute to a certain moral superiority of the darker types of beauty. "Leporello" tells us that the admirable "Don" preferred

> Nella bionda la gentilezza,
> Nella bruna la costanza."

Now, grace and beauty are good things; but constancy also, if not pushed too far, has its merits. Golden girls, and even gilded girls, may endure for a moment and shine like flies in the sun; but it will be a black day for the race when the dark-haired women are driven to the alternative of taking arsenic, externally or internally, by the overwhelming popularity of their more glittering rivals.

The style may be, as Buffon said it was, the man. But the hair is not necessarily the woman, and still less fitting is it that the woman should be sacrificed to the hair. To die is human—but why spell it with a "y?" The London papers are just now as full of the deadly effects of popular cosmetics for the hair as is the *World* of fusel-oil and other "adulterations of art" in respect of what we eat and drink. True *pallida mors* respects neither the wigs of nature nor those of art.

> "Golden lads and lasses must,
> Like chimney-sweepers come, to dust."

But why precipitate the catastrophe by chemical solutions? Let us appeal from "Benedick" out of love to "Benedick" in love, and with him consent that a woman's hair shall be "as heaven pleases."

Let every true philanthropist among us, at the risk of temporarily losing his social influence as a person of taste, sternly resolve that he will stand like a man to every woman, no matter how dork her tresses.

General Grant and the Radical Managers.

From the N. Y. Herald.

What is to be done with General Grant? The sphinx continues dumb, and the listening worshippers gathered around him are in a painful state of perturbation. He seeks no conferences with the radical managers in the lump or in detail; he does not send for them, and when they call upon him to pump him he talks horse or offers them a choice cigar; he travels East, he travels West, he attends Union League welcomes, lawyers' dinners, wedding festivals, and fashionable suppers; he walks among the bulls and bears of Wall street and rides behind a pair of fast trotters among the horse jockeys of Harlem lane; he sees everybody, talks with anybody, and yet nobody can get at the secret of his Cabinet or his policy. What does it all mean? Does he meditate the despotic *rôle* of Cromwell, predicted by General Blair?—the treachery to human rights, feared by Wendell Phillips, or the defection of Captain Tyler or Andy Johnson?

These questions and such as these are not only perplexing the politicians, but exciting the public curiosity. But this suspense cannot last much longer. For the present General Grant, without an official notice of his election as President, may entertain the soldier's ideas of the propriety of silence on the subject; but next week the votes of the Electoral Colleges will be counted and the result proclaimed in Congress, and then, perhaps, he will disclose his chosen advisers and define his position. For a few days this week he is expected to be once more the lion of New York, and we understand that the managing politicians hereabouts intend to seize the opportunity to draw him out—to make him speak—to bring a pressure upon him which he cannot resist. They say that his reticence has been long enough respected; that the party which has made him President is entitled to some respect from him; that it will have no further evasions, trifling, hedging, or humbugging; but that he must show his colors and declare his intentions, or prepare for the fate of Johnson.

The recognized orthodox radical organ here has neither warning nor encouragement to give the faithful concerning Grant, but it sticks to the Tenure-of-Office law. On the other hand, the Jack-in-the-box, facing-both-ways, semi-Republican organ hard by betrays the spirit of rebellion against the President-elect. It tells him substantially that he does not understand his position; that he is not the master, but the servant; that even the wisdom of a still tongue in his case has ceased to denote a wise head; but that, on second thoughts, General Grant may be wisely left to his own discretion. Here we have a sharply given hint of mutiny and a silky apology; but the hint is suggestive of an approaching fight among the factions over the shoulders of Grant. As the matter stands, it would appear that the first endorser of the paper of Jeff. Davis holds the whiphand over the chosen orator of Andy Johnson. A few days more and we may have a solution of the mystery or confusion worse confounded; but we must take things as they come.

Meantime the House bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office law remains untouched in the Senate. The radical managers of that body distrust the silence of Grant. They are evidently resolved to bring him to terms in black and white before they give him their vote of confidence. We expect, therefore, that he will go into the White House bound with the shackles taken from Johnson, and that so, under the law, he may be restrained from a general clearing out of the whisky rings and all the other rings fattening upon their spoils from the Treasury and the tax-paying masses of the people. Not a doubt seems to be entertained anywhere that General Grant will faithfully carry out the reconstruction laws and all the other laws of Congress. The only fear seems to be that he will bring to light and break up the vast and comprehensive abominations and corruptions and robberies of the revenue rings and lobby coalitions of the Republican party.

What, then, is General Grant to do, if, as President, he shall find himself tied up, like Johnson, with the Tenure-of-Office law? His true course will be to dismiss, as fast as he finds them, the official plunderers or confederates of the plunderers of the Treasury, and to put honest men in their places, with his reasons to the Senate, as the law requires, for these changes. In pursuing this policy let the President act upon evidence sufficient, in his own honest judgment, for a removal, and let him pursue this purpose to a general clearing out, and he may challenge the Senate to meet him upon this issue. He may have to fight a lobby capital of millions of money; his sweeping plan of reform may be checked by the Senate, but it will be supported by the country. Let him make this battle, and if hampered and delayed by the spoils coalitions of his first Congress, the next to be elected, in 1870, will be with him. In our judgment the only serious apprehensions entertained by the radical managers in reference to the Cabinet or the policy of Grant are their apprehensions of a break-up and dispersion of the hordes of radical spoilsmen and plunderers now fleecing the Treasury at the rate of hundreds of millions a year.

Workingmen's Grievances.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Several conventions have recently been held to devise ways and means to improve the condition of those termed distinctively the laboring class, or classes. We think it will be generally agreed that the object of these conventions was good, but that their success in promoting it was limited. As our contribution to the end in view we prefer the following suggestions:

I. One powerful reason for the existence of the evils complained of is the excessive number of the laboring class, or those inaccurately denominated such. In other words, there are far too many people trying to live by working for wages. These often glut the labor market, and compel thousands to stand idle or wander in fruitless quest of work, who need and ought to have it.

II. This need not be. Every youth who really desires to become his own employer might soon do so if he would. He has only to resolve firmly that he will henceforth earn and save to the extent of his ability, and he may very soon be an employer, at least of himself. Strong drink and dancing, bad company and late hours, are keeping tens of thousands at journeywork who ought long since to have risen above it. Every night's debauch keeps some one a competitor for journeywork who ought to be giving employment instead of seeking it.

III. Our young men seem too generally to insist on working as hirelings when they work at all. The sons of prosperous farmers and artisans, who might follow the calling of their fathers in manly independence, prefer to crowd into the cities, there to compete for "situations" as tide-waiters, policemen, clerks, journeymen, etc. When these talk of the oppression and robbery of labor by capital, they compel us to wonder why they choose to be oppressed and plundered.

IV. He who works for the wages proffered by another confesses that they are more than he could earn by working for himself. If not, why don't he work for himself, or struggle and save to be able to do so at an early day? Remember that our country gives land to all citizens who will settle upon and improve it.

V. He who works for himself necessarily prescribes and regulates his own hours of labor. He may limit his day's work to four, six, eight, ten, or extend it to twelve, fourteen, or sixteen hours—he may work many hours to-day and few to-morrow—he may make long days at one season and short at another—and no one else has any right to interfere. Why is it that so many choose to go and come at another man's whistle?

VI. Our remedies for the grievances of workingmen are two:—1. Be your own employers so far as may be; 2. When your work is such that one can't do it, attain the end by coöperation. Let a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, combine to build houses, steam-engines, or make stoves or steelyards, under an organization that will secure to each the just and fair reward of his labor and skill, under such provisions and regulations as we have repeatedly suggested.

VII. If you cannot (but you can) or will not employ and pay yourselves, don't find fault with those who do.

Rates of Interest.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Butler's main plea for the adoption of his irredeemable paper is the low rate of interest at which, he alleges, it will cause money to be loaned. Cheap capital would be an incalculable blessing to the country, and we shall hail as a national deliverance any plan which will even tend towards it. We need not argue that no currency would be "cheap" which abolishes our coin revenue. But suppose this error were eliminated from the plan and the remainder carried out, would it provide a currency which would be loaned at lower rates of interest? General Butler's idea is, that under his currency whenever money "were wanted" by merchants and others under such circumstances as at present lead them to apply to banks or individuals, and get their own notes or those of their customers discounted, "the rate of interest would rise," *i. e.*, above the six per cent. in coin payable by the Government on the bond, and the bondholder to secure the higher rate of interest, *i. e.*, the excess over the six per cent. which he would receive by holding his bond, would return his bond to the Treasury and would allow the Government to deduct 3 65-100 per cent. per annum from the interest on the bond for the sake of the excess over six per cent. in coin which the bondholder will be able to obtain from the person to whom he loans the currency. As a system of relief to the money market, there are several objections to this.

1. The currency can only be obtained from the Treasury by the bondholders; whereas the business men who want the loan are never bondholders; if they were, they could get not merely ninety per cent., or even par, but from 108 to 114 per cent. of the face of the bond by selling it at current rates in open market.

2. The currency cannot be obtained from the Treasury in exchange for the class of securities to which commerce gives rise, viz., notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, etc. which are the only securities on which merchants borrow in the ordinary course of legitimate business.

3. There would have to intervene, therefore, between the Treasury as the lender and the mercantile class as the borrowers, the same third class—bankers or bondholders, who would have the bonds to deposit with the Treasury, and who would be able to ascertain the adequacy of the commercial securities offered by the merchant, and willing to risk the currency on mercantile loans. Without this there could be no elasticity to the currency, nor any means by which, as General Butler desires, it should expand and contract with the wants of trade and traders.

4. As the bondholders' profits on the loan would be limited to the excess of the six per cent. coin interest, equal at present to 8½ per cent. currency interest on an amount at least ten per cent. greater than the amount loaned, the minimum at which a bondholder or banker could loan currency to a merchant under this plan without loss would be nine per cent., if there were no risk on the loan. But as the bondholder has really made two loans, and thereby incurred two risks—one in his original loan to the Government represented by the bond deposited with the Treasury, and the other in his loan of the currency received thereon to the merchant, secured by the merchant's notes and bills—it follows that the bondholder or banker must get for his two loans two distinct rates of interest—*i. e.*, he can only make the loan at double the ordinary market rates. If current rates are 7 or 10 per cent., he must get 14 or 20 per cent., as the case may be. For this, he gets only 2 35-100 from the Government. He must charge the remainder, 11 65-100 in the former case and 17 65-100 in the latter, to the borrower. As these rates of interest violate our usury laws, the bondholders would charge an additional percentage for the increased risk of loss through them. Besides, they would have to charge something for the time they might be compelled to hold their currency awaiting opportunities to lend it. We do not see, therefore, that General Butler's system does more than convert every bondholder into a national bank, nor that such a proceeding would in any other manner reduce our rates of interest than by making banking free—a change which we think requires far other securities to be thrown around it than those imposed by General Butler. We fail to see that, under his system, rates of interest could range below about 15 per cent., or about twice what they are now. Although General Butler declares that he has tried to avoid in his bill the question whether the bonds are payable in coin, he really legislates that they shall be payable in his new "similitudes." He provides that all debts due by the Government shall be payable in them, except where the act creating them "provides" otherwise. No loan acts expressly "provide" otherwise, except in relation to the principal of the 10-40s. They "assume" otherwise. We hardly think it necessary to discuss whether the entire two thousand millions of "similitudes" authorized by General Butler would be issued. We doubt if the world will ever see them, unless he issues them himself.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1·25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p¼ PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET.
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 1 3 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

13&17 REMOVED TO 13&17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD,
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
1 28 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.
LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street.—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
55 No. 434 RACE Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29¼ PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¼rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 1 19 1m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, February 13.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, February 20.
ETNA, Tuesday, February [illegible]
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$[illegible]
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	11[illegible]	to Paris	4[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	[illegible]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT.......Brocande.......Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont.......Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.......Duchesne.......Saturday, Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.......$140 | Second Cabin.......$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First Cabin.......$145 | Second Cabin.......$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27¼ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
at noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1¼

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 0¼

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.
The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a
PROPELLER
of 241 66-95 tons; length, 135 feet; breadth 22 2-10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 8 feet.
She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x24 inches) of 80 horse power, and one boiler.
The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.
All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.
Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
t and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—
24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.
Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 31 tA7

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22 5¼ Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Lieutenant-Commander H. S. Davis has been detached from the command of the naval station at League Island, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, some bedding was burned in a house on Race street, below Ninth. The Columbia Hose Company prevented the spread of the fire.

—Thomas Laughran, aged twenty-two years, residing in Ellsworth street, above Ninth, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, suffering from injuries received on a steamboat

—The following were appointed policemen yesterday:—Henry Noble, John Clark, William McGlenn, John Barnes, Thomas Fagan, Daniel B. Durer, Michael Grossman, Peter McAdam, William Myers.

—John McVey, James Brown, and Michael McNamara, who were convicted at the October term of the United States District Court of distilling whisky illicitly, and sentenced on the 28th of November, McNamara to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and six months' imprisonment, McVey to the same imprisonment, and Brown to five months, all in the Eastern Penitentiary, have been pardoned by the President. The distilleries in which they were at work were in the Twenty-fifth ward.

—David Paul Brown, Jr., a member of the bar, died on Monday evening, at his residence, in this city, after a short illness. He had attended to his professional duties a few days previously, and was in apparently good health. His disease was pneumonia, which has been quite prevalent and generally fatal this winter. Mr. Brown was a United States Commissioner and Clerk of the Board of Judges for the selection of jurymen for the local courts. He had been a member of the School Board of the Fifth section, and, though not a politician, acted for several years with the Republican party. Among the members of the bar he was much esteemed, and he had many warm friends outside of the profession. He was in the forty-first year of his age.

—Owen Cavenaugh was before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., yesterday, on the charge of carrying on the business of a rectifier, in fraud of the revenue laws. William Heilman, revenue officer, testified that he had visited defendant's place of business at Eleventh street and Columbia avenue, during the month of January, and examined his rectifier's book, took a copy of the entries from the eighth to the twenty first of the month, and they showed that seventy-two barrels of spirits had been sold, and one hundred and twenty-one barrels purchased; did not see any entry of whisky sold to A. J. Gallagher within the period specified, but he had found a sale of ninety six barrels to Gallagher by Cavenaugh on Gallagher's books, and a sale of fifty-four barrels to Dougherty & Bro., of twenty nine barrels to John Breslin, and of nine barrels to A. Mayer, of which he did not find an entry on Cavenaugh's books. In the absence of other witnesses the hearing was postponed until Friday next.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅜.

—Imports of specie since January 1, $146,732.

—The shoemakers of Chicago are on a strike.

—The bill transferring the capital of Nebraska to Omaha has become a law.

—The statement of the public debt, due on the 1st instant, will probably be issued on Friday.

—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin arrived at Augusta, Me., yesterday, and will remain there during the week.

—James B. George, an old and well-known citizen of Baltimore, died in that city on Monday night.

—Three men were arrested at Deerfield, Mass., yesterday, for burning a railroad bridge in January, 1863.

—$700,000 worth of mutilated currency was received for redemption at the Treasury Department yesterday.

—A treasurer of the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was robbed in Boston, on Monday, of $600 and some personal valuables.

—Distillers and liquor dealers yesterday held a meeting in Baltimore, and want Congress to extend the time for the payment of the tax on whisky in bond.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—There is reason to believe that the Ministry, in their forthcoming budget, will reduce the army and navy estimates £1,000,000 each.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A very heavy gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed throughout Great Britain yesterday. Small streams, in many places, overflowed their banks, causing much damage to property. Many marine disasters are already reported, but as far as known no loss of life has occurred.

LONDON Feb. 2—P. M.—Despatches received to-day from the Continent report that a bloody battle has just taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins, near Nikschitza. No particulars have yet come to hand.

LONDON, Feb. 2—Evening.—The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against the directors of Overend, Gurney & Co., for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the company.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—It is believed that Prim, Serrano, and Rivero will constitute the proposed Directory. All opposed to the monarchy base their hopes upon the permanency of the Directory when once established.

Five thousand soldiers sailed last week for Cuba.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—The Papal Nuncio left here on Sunday last on his way to Rome, but explanations having been made, he has been induced to return, and was to day received by the Governor of this city and conducted to his official residence. The Cortes will probably make a great reduction in the endowments of the clergy and the expenditures of the army.

The Contested Election Case.

The testimony in this case was resumed yesterday afternoon before the examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs.

The lists of taxables and of voters of the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward were offered in evidence. On the former there are 337 names marked with a V, and two added, one marked as voting on age, and the other without any mark. On the list of voters there are 438 names. The testimony was directed solely to the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward.

John McCulloch testified that the name of David Farr is on the list of taxables in lead pencil; Michael Kenney is not, nor are Bernard McGinniss, James Hanna, James Fox, James McGurk (list of voters produced), compared this list with the list of taxables; do not find on the latter the following named that appear on the list of voters:—Joseph Black (one on the list of taxables, two on the list of voters), James Kearney, Bernard Warner, Hugh Murther, Michael Thomas, James Kirby (two voted and one assessed), Michael Guin, John Shifley, James T. Egan, William McClosky, Edward McGraw, Wm. Brandford, Joseph Stein, John M. Cassiday, Frederick Berger, Peter Riley, Joseph Hansom, John Reamer, Joseph McBride, Ireman Puter, David Crossley, James Conpell (two voted and one assessed), Hugh McCullems, Edward Bayles, John Wall, William Connelly, Patrick Cate, Thomas Parker, Harry Cather, Bernard Curran, Henry Kelley, John Farr, Patrick Daley, Richard Farr, John Braly, James Meade, Patrick Donohue, Caspar Day, Philip Welsh, Patrick McAuley, Thomas McCrandless, Michael Morgan, Daniel Sullivan, Jacob Smith, Christopher Schubert, Andrew Kenney, Archibald Grant, Joseph O'Neill, Henry McCrayer.

Horace B. Gaw testified that he is clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. (Papers exhibited.) This is the list of voters of this division on file in the office, and was left by the election officers with the other papers—offered in evidence.

Mrs. Mary McCartney, No. 1513 Bodine street, testified that her husband, Robert McCartney, died on the 15th of last June.

He was assessed at the above number and marked as voting, and on the list of voters was next to the last one.

Mrs. Bridget Welsh testified that she lives in Warminster place, between Germantown road and Cadwalader street; William Welsh is her husband, he lives at home with her.

Stuart McMichael, No. 1518 North Second street, testified that Neall Magaire came to this country in the beginning of 1868; he left witness' house long before the election; he went into the Nineteenth ward to drive a cart; he was assessed at the above number, and is marked as voting.

Witness—Oliver Mole came to this country from Ireland about a year ago last fall, and came to this house; has not been there since last June (he was marked as voting); Bernard Hamill came to this country about the same time; left this house last July to go to Easton; had not seen him since (he was marked as voting and was assessed); William Montgomery left this house last spring, and lived in the Nineteenth ward at the last election (assessed at this number and marked as voting); William Walker lived here some time ago; left before this election to live in the Nineteenth ward; no Robert Walker was living at this place at this election (Robert Walker was assessed at this number and marked "voted);" witness voted the Republican ticket at this election; Thomas Armstrong lived in the same house with witness; he gave the latter his ticket (he was marked as voting); he is dead; witness boards at this house, and has for two years last June; Montgomery came back to the house shortly after the election.

James Yerkes, No. 1526 North Second street, testified that William Crompton left this house in last June. (He was assessed there, and marked as voting.) Thomas Lewins left about the same time, to go to Ohio. (Thomas Ewings was assessed here, and is on the list of voters.) Charles McCuskin formerly lived in this house, but moved into the Nineteenth ward on the Saturday night before the election; he came back after the election, and slept in this house some few nights. (Assessed at this number, and marked as voting.) Witness voted the Democratic ticket. Could not tell whether Crompton moved out of this division.

Josiah Shearer, No. 1540 N. Second street, testified that Timothy Sheehan resided with witness last summer, but not on the last October election; left about the beginning of August, and went into another division; on the assessor's list was Timothy Sheehan, marked as voted, and also on the list of voters it appeared.

James Armstrong, No. 1529 Philip street, testified that John Bayne did live next door to witness; left there early last summer and went into the Nineteenth ward (he was assessed at No. 1527 Philip street, and was on both lists); James McKee had lived opposite witness, but left there early in the summer to go to Scotland, and did not come back (he was assessed at No. 1526 Philip street, and was on both lists); witness voted at this election the Republican ticket.

Charles Fox, No. 1517 American street, testified that George Gladding used to live at the corner of Oxford and American streets; at and before this election he was working in Wilmington, Delaware, and his wife had removed into the Nineteenth ward; on the list of taxables was George Glandon, No. 1539 American street, marked voted, and on the list of voters was George Gladden, William Boyd never lived at witness' house; he was assessed at this number: and marked voted, and also appeared on the list of voters. Witness voted the Republican ticket.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

Girls' High School.

List of pupils admitted to the Girls' Normal School February 1, 1869, and the schools from which they came:—

Allen, Harriet S.	Keystone.
Bell, Mary	Mount Vernon.
Bullen, Lizzie H.	G. W. Nebinger.
Frazer, K.	Northeastern.
Barnes, Ella U.	Madison.
Beers, Maggie N.	Monroe.
Bleyler, Annie	Lincoln.
Black, Ella	Lincoln.
Brown, Mary A.	Ludlow.
Bancroft, Maggie	Manayunk.
Bell, Mary W.	No. 2, Eighth Section.
Bickley, L. L.	No. 1, Eighth Section.
Banes, M. S.	No. 1, Eighth Section.
Blake, Ella J.	No. 4, Consolidated.
Barber, Fannie	Sherman Consolidated.
Buckson, Martha H.	Jackson.
Collins, Mary E.	Weccacoe.
Carrell, Annie M.	Weccacoe.
Connor, Lizzie M.	Ringgold.
Culvert, E.	Northeastern.
Carr, M.	Northeastern.
Carr, Bella	Southwestern.
Crossdell, Anna	Northeastern.
Clark, Mary	Monroe.
Chambers, Tillie J.	Roxborough.
Collins, Helen C.	Levering Consolidated.
Clarke, Ellen F.	University.
Cadmus, Laura	Hancock.
Cecil, Eva	Hancock.
Dunn, Martha	Southwestern.
Dwier, Mary E.	Vaughan.
Dawson, Lizzie	Manayunk.
Doman, Kate M.	No. 2, Eighth Section.
Delsher, Clara	Newton.
Evans, Bell	Northwestern.
Farrell, Kate	G. W. Nebinger.
Forbes, Ella	G. W. Nebinger.
Fulberton, Anna	Newton.
Fralley, Annie M.	Heston Consolidated.
Gilmore, Mary E.	Weccacoe.
Gormley, Mattie	Vaughan.
Garton, Sallie F.	Vaughan.
Hewitt, Mary	Mount Vernon.
Harris, Sallie D.	Lincoln.
Hall, Lizzie	Lincoln.
Hearder, Helena A.	Jefferson.
Huey, Mary G.	Jefferson.
Hill, Sallie E.	Ludlow.
Hedges, Ida	Twentieth Section.
Harding, Mary	No. 2, Eighth Section.
Hodson, Sarah A.	Rittenhouse.
Hutchinson, Laura	Hancock.
Jacob, Clara	Southeastern.
Jenkins, Anna	Northwestern.
Jones, Clementine	Northwestern.
Johnson, Lidie	Monroe.
Kemp, Ida	Keystone.
Kramer, Laura	Wyoming.
Kerr, Mary L.	Rittenhouse.
Krewson, Mary	No. 1.
Large, Harriet B.	Keystone.
Loller, M.	Northeastern.
Lower, Kate	Monroe.
Lees, Anna	Price.
McClain, Mary C.	Keystone.
Murphy, Mary	Mount Vernon.
Moore, Fannie	Wyoming.
McKee, Anna J.	Ringgold.
Mooney, Helen	Southeastern.
Montgomery, Emma	Southeastern.
Moore, Ida	Southwestern.
McCreight, Mary	Madison.
McGurk, Ella	Ludlow.
McGarvey, Alice T.	Ludlow.
Mason, Anna	Price.
McKenney, Anna	Price.
Mears, Edith	Twentieth Section.
Morgan, Lizzie F.	Fayette.
Moore, Mattie	Newton.
Magill, Jane C.	Forest.
Newman, Lewette P.	Ringgold.
Ogle, Mary A. B.	Madison.
Perry, Emma	G. W. Nebinger.
Pace, Fannie	Twentieth Section.
Reilly, Ella	Mount Vernon.
Reeve, Alenda	Madison.
Reneker, Miriam C.	Wyoming.
Stephens, Mary	Mantua.
Smith, Laura	Wyoming.
Sharp, Dena N.	Ringgold.
Snyder, Louisa	Price.
Stull, Mary	Twentieth Section.
Sterling, Mary	No. 2, Eighth Section.
Stowman, Louisa	Irving.
Simpson, Nellie	Newton.
Seamer, Lidie	Davidson.
Weaver, Jennie S.	Jefferson.
Weiser, Ella S.	Jefferson.
Whittaker, Alice	Vaughan.
Warren, Lizzie	Manayunk.
Woods, Kate	Jackson.
Ware, Jeannette	Oakdale.
Wood, Mattie	Hancock.

NATURALIZATION.

Seward to Johnson, Respecting Warren and Costello.

The following is the correspondence of the State Department about Warren and Costello:—

SEWARD TO JOHNSON.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1868.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of August 29, with its accompaniment, namely:—Three copies of a correspondence which was recently transmitted to Parliament, between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the treaty on the subject of naturalization, and likewise concerning the imprisonment of Messrs. Warren and Costello.

The explanations given by Lord Stanley may have satisfied Parliament concerning the judicial severity maintained by the British Government in the case of Warren and Costello. They are, however, by no means satisfactory to the people of the United States. It is not easy to see what advantages the Government and people of Great Britain derive from that indulgence, counterbalanced by continued irritation on the part of a friendly nation.

SEWARD TO JOHNSON.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.—I earnestly hope, not only that Warren and Costello may be soon released, as you seem authorized to expect, but that the naturalization question may be settled before the new session of Congress in December. I think it hardly necessary to repeat the reasons I have heretofore given why it is desirable that the new administration of this Government, which is to come in here on the 4th of March, and the reconstructed administration of Great Britain, which is supposed to be near at hand, shall find themselves relieved of all the international questions which, although they are not intrinsically difficult, have nevertheless so long and so painfully embarrassed both nations.

COSTELLO TO JOHNSON.

OCTOBER 10, 1868.—To Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Minister, London—Sir:—I presume I may be allowed to make a few inquiries, which I deem it important for me to know.

I would first respectfully inquire if you, sir, have received any instructions in my case, and if so, what these instructions are? Secondly, I would ask if I am an American citizen? If so, it is a sublime privilege! Thirdly, if the United States Government has taken any action in my case, and what the likelihood is of an eventual release, and if so, when? I will not tie you to a month or two. I only wish to know the "thereabouts." I am a long time waiting, and am only apprehensive that the beginning of the end has not yet come.

In the worst phases of life the inevitable is more endurable than suspense. Judging from the present as well as the past, my future is not very cheering, but of course events of importance may be transpiring in the outside world, which, if known to me, might make me think differently. I presume you are aware, sir, that I am allowed to know absolutely nothing on this or any other subject. But I am permitted to write a letter to my friends once in six months. I thought it would not be a bad idea to write to you instead, and learn, if possible, what the prospects are of being rescued from this life-in-death existence.

I thought to have written you a special, so not to interfere with my domestic letters, but the director for some reasons best known to himself denied me that privilege. It may be in the whirl of more grave and important events that the United States Government has failed to meet the issue in my case; or, as I have been conjecturing, the republic may not wish to disturb the amicable relations existing with the mother country; or, again, Know-Nothingism may be, as formerly, in the ascendancy, and hence the startling anomaly of one-third of the American population proved to be, according to the letter and the spirit of the English law, British subjects.

Truly we may exclaim with Job, "Was ever time in wonders richer?" If I am to be condemned to penal servitude for enjoying liberty's first born freedom of speech; if words, or even acts of mine while in the United States can make me amenable to British law, then I boldly assert that liberty is not to be found beneath the stars and stripes, and I brand that act of the legislature that conferred on me all the responsibilities, but none of the advantages of an American citizen, as an insult and a mockery. But let it be known to whom it may concern that degrading and miserable as my present position is, I envy not that happiness of my fellow-citizens who are placed but a step higher on the political ladder than the negro under the old *regime*.

I am not very pleasantly situated for letter-writing, neither am I sure that this letter will reach you. I should like to give you some idea of prison discipline, but that is an interdicted subject, and now I would request that a copy, or, what is better, the original of this letter be sent to the President. Hoping to receive a prompt and explicit reply, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

Adjutant ELLIOTT COSTELLO.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President nominated to the Senate to-day Thomas S. Wilson, of California, to be Consul at Copenhagen.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The steamer for Hamburg to-day takes out $536 060 in specie.

—A Wisconsin genius climbed on the roof of a shanty at Green Bay lately and imitated an owl so successfully that a hunter shot him dead.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 09	MOON RISES	6'08
SUN SETS	5'20	HIGH WATER	7'24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
CHARLES WHEELER,
W. C. KENT,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 21
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 22
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Jan. 23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 26
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Feb. 4
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 6
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 4
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

St'r J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs Strain, James Stewart, W. T. Kelly, C. C. Sparks, John Rogers.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Alliance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Key West 26th ult.

Barque Neptune, from Kingston, Ja., for Philadelphia, remained at Key West 28th ult., and would be ready to sail about the last of the week.

Barque Northern Queen, Scott, cleared at New York yesterday for Antwerp via Philadelphia.

Brig Ellen Maria, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr J. Johnson (of Philadelphia), McBride, from Boston Jan. 19 for Havana, was towed into Newport morning of Jan. 31, by New York pilot boat Isaac Webb, dismasted. Capt. McBride reports that on the night of the 18th, off Cape Cod, wind moderate, a heavy sea running, vessel rolling heavily, carried away foremast close to the deck, which was lost, with everything attached, and also maintopmast. Rigged temporary head sails, with the hope of getting the vessel into port, and after drifting about 11 days was fallen in with on the morning of the 30th by the pilot boat on Nantucket Shoals, which hooked on to her and towed her into Newport.

Schr Ida L., Burgess, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Navassa for Philadelphia, was spoken 10 A. M. 29th ult., to the northward of Hatteras.

Schr E. J. Heraty, Heraty, from Newcastle, Del., for Quincy Point, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schr Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.

Schr C. C. Morris, Artis, hence, at Norfolk 30th ult.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, from Boston, at Baltimore 1st inst.

Schr J. I. Leach, Stafford, at Georgetown, S. C., 28th ult., from Charleston.

Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, hence for New Orleans, was spoken 22d ult. off Key West.

Schr J. B. Detwiler, Grace, hence, at Savannah 31st ultimo.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, was lying at New Inlet 29th ult. waiting to go to sea.

Schr R. Vaneman, Vaneman, from New Orleans for New York, was towed to sea 30th ult.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1;	No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1;	BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30;

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10;

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m	No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN D. LENTZ of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1869 at 3 o'clock P. M., before the Register, WILLIAM McMICHAEL Esq., at 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A meeting will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of March, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

{SEAL} Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the first day of February, A. D. 1869. G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
2 3 3t	Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES LELAND, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT G THORP, Jr., Administrator of the estate of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH street, in the City of Philadelphia.

1 28mw5t	THOMAS R. ELCOCK, Auditor.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.	ELIJAH CATTELL

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 2p

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w	Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w	Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w	Fifth Military District.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut.
MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE
will deliver her popular Lecture on
WEDNESDAY, February 3.
Subject—AN APPEAL TO WOMAN.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.
Tickets obtained at Trumpler's and Continental Hotel.

This gifted young speaker has attained great popularity in the central and northern parts of the State, and now desires to gain the approbation and sympathy of the citizens of Philadelphia in a cause so humane. 2 1 3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7·30.
LAST WEEK OF SHAKESPEARE
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Shakespeare's five act Comedy called
TWELFTH NIGHT;
OR, WHAT YOU WILL,
with new Scenery and Costumes, Shakespearian Music and Fine Cast
Mrs. JOHN DREW as .... VIOLA
Aided by the Full Company.
Monday, February 8—TAME CATS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 3,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as .... OLD TOM
To commence with the laughable farce of
THE SWISS SWAINS.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF J. E. McDONOUGH,
when will be presented the two splendid Dramas of
TOM CRINGLE and AFTER DARK.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
MISS SUSAN GALTON'S
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
will appear THIS EVENING in
"66," "66," "66,"
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR,
AND
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
THURSDAY EVENING,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at Trumpler's and the Box Office of the Theatre. 2 2t

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45.
J. C. GREGORY .... Sole Lessee and Manager
TO-NIGHT, MOST POSITIVELY,
MR. J. HOLMES GROVER
in his own new sensational Comedy Drama,
THE WAY OF THE WICKED,
Mr. GROVER sustaining Five Characters, supported by a new dramatic company.
Friday—BENEFIT of Mr. J. HOLMES GROVER.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

MADISON OBREY'S
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, EVERY NIGHT.
THE WONDERFUL MUSICAL ROCKS,
THE HINDOSTAN SURRINGHEE,
THE SARDINIAN TIBIA,
THE CONCERTINA,
HUMOROUS SONGS, ETC. ETC.
Admission, 50 and 75 cents. 2 1 6t*

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [1 14 tf

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards .... 2 per cent.
" 100 " .... 3 "
" 300 " .... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 15 fmw3m]	PHILADELPHIA.
STATIONERS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

The Charitable and Correctional Institutions of Pennsylvania.

In March, 1868, a committee, consisting of Wilmer Worthington (the present Speaker of the Senate), Russell Errett, and J. P. Wickersham (Superintendent of Common Schools), was instructed by the State Senate to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Board of State Charities, and to report to the present Legislature. In pursuance of this authority, the committee have presented a document deserving the careful consideration of every thoughtful citizen, and presenting an array of facts and arguments which leads irresistibly to the conclusion that earnest efforts should be made "to systematize and supervise the correctional and charitable institutions of the State."

The "let alone" policy which has hitherto prevailed has not been destitute of good fruits. The efforts of philanthropic citizens have done much to atone for the habitual neglect of the Commonwealth, and a host of useful institutions have been established and maintained by private contributions. But as there is no general system and no authorized supervision, gross neglect in some quarters, grave errors and abuses in others, and an inadequacy of means to the ends that should be attained, are painfully apparent.

The absurd extent to which the system of decentralization, or of abnegation of the duty of the Commonwealth, is carried, is forcibly illustrated by the remark of the committee that "Pennsylvania has not a single charitable or correctional institution which is owned, controlled, and exclusively supported by the State;" for although the penitentiaries and the State Asylum for the Insane are under immediate State control, their expenses are defrayed mainly by the respective counties. A defense for this neglect may be found in the fact that the State management of affairs of any description has usually proved a lamentable failure, and the report naively informs us that the only important departure from the general principle of leaving the citizens to take care of themselves was in the case of certain public improvements, which experiment ended in leaving the Commonwealth "without a single canal or railroad, and with a debt of forty millions of dollars." But although the wisdom displayed in this magnificent triumph of statesmanship finds its counterpart in the prevailing system of legislation, there can be no serious error in providing for such annual statements of the real condition of the charitable and correctional institutions, in the aggregate, as will enable humane citizens to give a wise direction to their efforts to alleviate the miseries of their fellow-men, and expose the more glaring defects of the present system. The institutions which, in the judgment of the committee, the State ought to establish and support, are as follows:—

1. Penitentiaries for such convicts as it is deemed best to send to them.
2. Houses of refuge or reformatories for juvenile offenders.
3. Asylums for the insane.
4. Asylums for the blind.
5. Asylums for the deaf and dumb.
6. Schools for idiots.
7. Work houses, hospitals, or infirmaries for furnishing employment, sheltering and treating such persons as the State as a whole is under obligation to care for.
8. Homes for the friendless, where children belonging to no particular locality can be cared for and instructed.
9. Soldiers' orphan schools or homes.

The provisions now made for these objects may be thus summarized:—

1. In the penitentiaries the system of separate confinement nominally prevails, but it is rapidly becoming impracticable on account of the overcrowded condition of these institutions. The number of cells in the Eastern Penitentiary is 540. The number of prisoners it contained when the committee visited it in 1868 was 625, and the average population in 1867 was 594. In the Western Penitentiary the number of cells is 318, and the number of convicts confined there at the close of 1867 was 486.

2. The Eastern and Western Houses of Refuge were established and are now maintained in part by State appropriations, and in part by private contributions; but although the State very properly continues to appropriate large sums for their maintenance, it has no representation in their boards of managers, and they remain under private control. The committee recommend that this defect be corrected, and that the "contract system of labor in use should be abandoned," because "no care exercised in the management can prevent it from producing bad effects;" and they also suggest that the system which has proved so successful in Ohio, of establishing juvenile reformatories on large tracts of land in the country, instead of in pent-up prison like city quarters, is worthy of imitation in Pennsylvania. The Ohio Reform School is located on a farm of 1170 acres, in the interior of the State, and it contained at the date of the last report about 240 boys. The walls of the Eastern and Western Refuges of this State enclose about ten acres of ground, and their involuntary inmates numbered at the date of the last reports, 847.

3. Much has been admirably done to provide asylums for the insane, but the committee make the startling statement that, while the State contains at least four thousand insane persons, "there are accommodations at all the hospitals, public and private, for only about 1600, leaving 2400 unprovided for, and well-ascertained facts show that the condition of hundreds of insane persons who are confined in poor-houses, jails, and private houses throughout the Commonwealth, is a disgrace to the civilization, and still more to the charity, of the age." The action of the Legislature at the last session authorizing the erection of a new Northern Hospital or Asylum will do something to remedy the evils thus forcibly depicted, and it cannot be too speedily constructed.

4. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind has proved useful and deserving of support, but its accommodations are insufficient, and the buildings are neither fire-proof nor well adapted to the purpose for which they are used. The number of pupils in 1868 was 185, while only 175 could be comfortably accommodated, and about 50 were awaiting admission. The State contains nearly 1600 blind persons, and provision should be made for at least 300 pupils.

5. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb receives a large portion of its income from the State, the sum of $240 being paid for each indigent pupil, and the committee recommend that it should be removed into the country on account of its insufficient grounds and defective buildings. It also advises that the pupils should "spend more time at work," and that "a class of pupils should be organized to be taught by the method of articulation."

6. The Training School for Feeble-Minded Children is comparatively a new institution. It contained in 1867, 177 pupils, of whom 110 were supported by the State at an annual expenditure per pupil of two hundred and fifty dollars.

7. Nothing important has yet been done, either by direct State or municipal authority, to provide proper houses of correction and employment, except that in Allegheny county a workhouse upon an improved plan, which is to cost $400,000, is now being erected.

8. A number of "homes for the friendless" have been established by private efforts, and some of them are sustained in part by State appropriations.

The most beneficent work of which the State boasts is the establishment and maintenance of soldiers' orphans' schools and homes. The Commonwealth is now supporting 3560 soldiers' orphans, in forty different institutions, at an expense of nearly $500,000 per annum. The committee, however, evidently incline to the opinion that many of the children would be as well cared for and as well educated if they resided with private families as they now are, and that by wise management large sums could be saved to the treasury without detriment to the orphans.

Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railroad.

It is reported upon the best authority that a bill, certain of passage, will shortly be introduced in both branches of the State Legislature, incorporating a new passenger railroad on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. The matter has been kept in profound secrecy, and it seems that all the stock of the new road is to be held by the members of the Legislature themselves, without any admission of outside parties. The thing was only discovered by that inevitable fate which attends all species of fraud; they who had the matter in charge, like the devil in the fable, were unable to hide its tail. Now we do not wish to declaim against any movement looking towards the accommodation of our citizens—a plea which may be urged for the construction of a railroad on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets; but then it has not been demonstrated that such an accommodation will be insured by the building of said road. Do the people living along the lines of the two old roads running nearest to the contemplated new one either need or desire a new one? Have not the interests incorporated in those old roads a right to be weighed in the balance against the proposition for the construction of a new road running parallel and contiguous to them? Of course, competition, the life of trade, always insures the best accommodations on the cheapest terms to the mass by the people; but, then, may it not prove that by the disruption of old interests in the creation of new, and the weakening of old railways, which have satisfactorily answered the demands of public travel, by the building of new ones, which may or may not do as much for the public, nothing will be gained and a great deal lost? As to the bill to incorporate a new road on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, now insidiously, like a reptile, afraid of the light, working its way up to a passage, to be openly broached and placed before the people, were the facts associated with it to be proven, then that almost sure suspicion of fraud and corruption now connected with it could be in a great measure removed. Our Legislature has been doing many high-handed things during the present session; but if this bill is carried through as it is now reported to be framed, they will have excelled all their previous "dirty work."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Feb 3 1869.

The Money market continues easy. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 108⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110⅝ for '65 5-20s; 108¾ for July '65 5-20s; and 108⅝ for '67 5-20s. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 100¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 48½@48⅝, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 124½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅝, an advance of ⅛; and Lehigh Valley at 56½, no change; 43¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40¼ for Elmira preferred; 34 for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 12, no change, and Green and Coates at 39, no change. 46 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Union sold at 53. 238 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 123½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 106 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Penn Township; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 43 for Consolidation; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½@31⅝, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill; Navigation common; 20¼ for preferred do.; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

—The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania announces a dividend of 6 per cent., equal to $12 per share, payable, free of tax, on demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s, 1 series	101	200 sh Read R....s30.	48⅝
$400 do	103½	100 do....s30wn.	48⅝
$200 do 2 ser	103¾	100 do....b5&in.	48 31
$1000 5-20s '64 cp	109⅝	14 do	48⅝
$4000 do	109⅝	100 do....rg&in.	48 31
$5000 Leh 6s gold l.ln	90¾	100 do....s30wn.	48 3 16
$1000 Elch N 6s '82	68	100 do....2d&in.	48⅝
6 sh Union Bk	53	100 do....b5&int.	48⅝
23 sh C & Am....ls.	121½	200 do....ls.b30	48⅝
1 sh Penna R	57⅝	200 do....2d&in.	48⅝
20 do....ls.	57¾	100 do....b5.	48 44
100 do....b10.	57⅝	100 do....b30.	48⅝
44 do....ls.	57¾	200 do....ls.	48 44
50 sh Hestonville	12	100 do....b30.	48⅝
54 sh Leh Val....ls.	56½	100 do....s60.	48⅝
38 sh Leh N Stk	31½	100 do....s30.	48 31
100 sh Feed Dam	44	200 do....ls.b30.	48⅝
5 sh Gr & Coates	39		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110⅝@111; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108¼; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@109; do., 1868, 108¾@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108½@108⅝; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¼@101⅜. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135⅛@135¼; Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s 1862, 113¼@113½; do. 1864, 109⅜@109½; do., 1865, 110⅜@110¾; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅝@109; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅜@135½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.—The Flour market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition noted yesterday, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers, including 400 barrels superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·75@6·27; spring Wheat extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $8·50@10·25; and fancy brands $11@13 according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is chiefly from the local millers, who purchased only of good and prime lots. Sales of red at $1·55@1·75; 500 bushels Westmoreland county do. at $1·90, and small lots of white at $2·10@2·20. Rye is quiet $1·55@1·57, per bushel for Western. Corn is at limited request, and prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 82@87c. Oats are unchanged. 3000 bushels Western sold at 72@75c., and Pennsylvania and Southern at 60@68c.

Barley and Malt are dull.

Bark is firm at $45 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky sells in a small way at 98c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

—Chicago eats $1,500,000 worth of candy annually, a third of which is manufactured by one house.

—Not a month ago, a well-known citizen of Boston took out a policy for $100,000. He died week before last.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............FEBRUARY 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........42 | 11 A. M..........45 | 2 P. M..........47

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Chester, Kennedy, Halifax, J. H. Atwood.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, New York, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Gertrude, Atherton, 68 days from Buenos Ayres, with bone dust to order.
Schr Ocean Wave, Walter, 19 days from Newbern, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 1—6 P. M.—Schr Curtis Tilton, from Navassa for Philadelphia, is at the Breakwater. Barque Sarah A. Staples, for Sagua; brigs Samuel Lindsay, for Cardenas; Anna, for Barbados; and schr J. T. Alburger, for Guantanamo, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday. Barque Aberdeen, for Bremen, was towed to sea this evening by tug America.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Ida, from Liverpool for Philadelphia returned to that port yesterday, leaky.
Schr Setagawa, Bryant, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next.
The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8tmwlm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No 238 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon.
1 23 smwtn 9t] GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J., January 18, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f§

MR. HUGH B. HOUSTON HAS BEEN admitted to an interest in our business from this date.
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
February 1, 1869. 2 1 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT will be delivered by the
HON. GEORGE CONNELL,
AT CONCERT HALL,
On FRIDAY Evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock.

Attention is respectfully called to the following

CORRESPONDENCE.

HON GEORGE CONNELL State Senator.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned have heard that you have recently delivered at Erie and other Western cities a lecture on "ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT," and we desire to have the pleasure of listening to it in Philadelphia.
If you have no objections, please name the time it will suit your public duties to repeat this lecture to the citizens of this city.
Very respectfully yours,
C. H. Clark,
Daniel M. Fox,
Jay Cooke,
William W. Harding,
Henry M. Phillips,
N. B. Browne,
A. J. Drexel,
Morton McMichael,
Charles E. Warburton,
Caleb Cope,
Robert M. Foust,
E. Harper Jeffries,
P. B. Mingle.
William Welsh,
William B. Thomas,
Richard Vaux,
Eli K. Price,
James S. Claghorn,
Theo. Cuyler,
John P. Wetherill,
John Fallon,
D. B. Cummins,
Lewis Wain Smith,
Alfred B. Potter,
Henry Bumm,
Vincent L. Bradford.

SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Feb. 2, 1869.—Gentlemen:—Thanking you for the opportunity of calling the attention of my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia to a subject which I regard as the next great question of the day, I shall be happy to comply with your request on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 5, at Concert Hall. Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE CONNELL.
To Messrs. C. H. Clark, Jay Cooke, Mayor Fox, and others.
Tickets for the Lecture can be had, without charge, at the Hall. 2 2 4t

CONCERT HALL.
MISS JONES' WEDDING—No Cards.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.
MR. DE CORDOVA,
the Popular and Humorous Lecturer, will give Three of his most attractive Lectures in this city at CONCERT HALL as follows:—
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb 4,
MISS JONES' WEDDING—No cards.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with reserved seat)..........50 cents
Tickets for the course (reserved)..........$1·50.
To be obtained at Gould's, No 923 Chesnut street. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 2 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JAMES E. MURDOCH
WILL READ,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. [2 2 5t
Parquet..........(reserved seats)..........75 cents.
Parquet circle " " ....75 "
Balcony " " ....75 "
Family circle " " ....50 "

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The public expected
An Inauguration Ball;
But General Grant says
He don't care for it at all.

The public expected
To have a jolly dance;
But General Grant says
He won't give them a chance.

The public expected
To tread on each other's toes;
But General Grant says
They'd better buy new Clothes.

The public expected
To spend lots of money,
But General Grant says
It's wonderful funny
That folks are so foolish
As to want such a Ball,
And they'd better buy Clothing
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Sensible General! The amount of cash that each citizen would spend in going to the Ball would buy him a splendid suit of Clothes at our store.
The Winter Goods go. They go cheap, cheap, cheap for cash. Come, fellow-citizens, and help off what is left of them, for soon the Spring Clothes will be upon us.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL
ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE
FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND
GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 23mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS.
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

JUST PUBLISHED,
the January Number of
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S
LITERARY BULLETIN,
a monthly record of Current Literature.
CONTENTS.
Literary News. What the Press says.
Principal Publications of 1868.
The Latest Books. Publisher's announcement.
Magazines and Periodicals.
To be had gratuitously of
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
2 2 wfs 3t4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE,
No. 639 CHESNUT Street.

Capital, - - $200,000
All Paid Up in Cash.
Surplus, over - $200,000

Both of which have been safely invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Government and other good Securities.

OVER $100,000,000
Of Property has been successfully insured by this Company in 15 years, and
900 LOSSES BY FIRE
Promptly and Honorably Paid.

OUR RECEIPTS
For the year ending December 31, 1868, have been:—

From Fire Premiums	$195,844·00
From Interest and Rents	22,692 78
Total	$219,476 78

Disbursements.

On account of Fire Losses	$51,547·93
" Commissions	22,996 45
" Reinsurance	1,194·81
" Return Premiums	10,741·05
" General Expenses and Repairs to Real Estate, including State Taxes	33,696·25
" Internal Revenue	5,509·19
	$125,678 68

WE HAVE NO LOSSES DUE AND UNPAID

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.
To Our Agents and the Public:—
It is so well understood that the Girard Fire Insurance Company belongs to *no combination* of underwriters, that a repetition of the fact is hardly necessary. But our experience in some localities, during the year 1868, justifies us in briefly alluding to the subject. Again, our *success* seems to demand an explanation. It will be remembered that in 1867 we lost a smaller per cent. of our premium than any other company doing a Fire Insurance Business, through agencies, in the United States. This happy result, we believe, has again been achieved, in our experience, for the year 1868, notwithstanding the multitude of fires.
If so, the statistics of the worthy Insurance Commissioners of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut will doubtless certify, when published. By reference to the reports of the Commissioners of Massachusetts and New York for the year ending December 31, 1867, it will be found that our losses were twenty-seven per cent. and a fraction upon the amount of premiums received. In 1868 they will not exceed thirty-three per cent. This is the test by which the general character of our business should be measured. Compared with the experience of other companies in this country, it either proves that our agents and patrons are honest and fair towards the "Girard Fire Insurance Company," else they we are remarkably fortunate.
A million of premiums might have been received, instead of some two hundred thousand. But our profits might have been less, and the indemnity offered the insured no better than now. It is the latter we desire to afford our friends.
We are sorry to notice, however, that in some instances "Special Hazards" have been offered our agents at less than the "National Board" rates. This is *no favor* nor compliment to us, and a poor reward for our independence. Neither is it the kind of patronage we seek. It costs us as much to pay losses as other institutions, and we must have fair rates, fair risks, honest agents, and honest insurers. Then our welfare will be identical. A few agents have been removed and others appointed, but not without a sufficient cause, for we believe that of all things done through the agency of others, the Insurance business of this country should be confided to the most honorable, responsible, and intelligent men to be found in it. Otherwise the profession of the underwriter will be likely to suffer. We invite no conflict with other companies. We *seek no business* by unfair or *covert means*. Honest losses will be promptly met, as heretofore. Agents should be cautious as to *whom they insure, as well as to what* they insure, and abide by *our rules*, now so well and successfully established.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.,
ALBERT S. GILLETT,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
SILAS YERKES, JR.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.
JOHN C. HINDS,
2 3 wfm3t4p Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]uary 18, 1869.
This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
WILL RESUME BUSINESS
On Monday, January 18,
AT THE STORE
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwsҙp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.
$50,000
WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF
CARPETINGS
Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for
NEW SPRING GOODS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 fmwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.
Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream	$2·50
FOOLSCAP PAPER, per ream	3 00
NOTE PAPER per ream	1·25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand: INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size	$1·20 per 1000
" white, "	1·80 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.
PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved style. 1 29 1m

INSTRUCTION.

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1869.
A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen is now forming at Dr. S. W. BECKWITH'S, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for instruction in the use of Electricity for the treatment of chronic diseases, to which all desirous of becoming students, both of the medical colleges and others, are invited. All students joining the class for FEBRUARY, will be admitted to the Operating Rooms for practical instruction. Terms arranged on application.
Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 2 3t5p No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 t M 13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER,
23 South THIRTEENTH Street 12 29 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm§

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

This is the age of tunnels, Atlantic cables, underground railroads, East river bridges, air-line routes, velocipedes, and balloon voyages. The old question of the possibility of crossing the Atlantic "up in a balloon" has just been re-awakened by the appearance in the midst of us of Mr. Chevalier, a Swiss gentleman, of not more than thirty years of age, who has spent all the years of his manhood in rounding and developing his innate ideas on the subject of balloons. Personally, Mr. Chevalier is prepossessing, and although he has been in this city scarcely a fortnight, he has already made numerous friends, who listen to his arguments with an air very different from that of endurance or condescension. His eyes are of that clear-obscure which Byron ascribes to the firmament under which "Parasina" sinned, and his mouth and chin have that mildness and firmness that are often so rightly conjectured to be indicative of strength. He is a perfect enthusiast in the art of ballooning, and has made ascensions from almost every habitable part of the globe. If report can be relied upon, his name is equally familiar to the civilized inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, and he has come hither to spread his repute among the inhabitants of the fifth grand division of the globe. During the twelve or fifteen years which he has spent in going up and coming down, he has lost time, money, breath from his body and gas from his balloon, and has occasionally damaged his health and limbs. But he has never lost hope: and the flying machine he brings with him is large enough to inspire even the incredulous with some degree of pleasing anticipation. The model upon which it is built is, of course, that natural balloon, the bird. The principal materials of which it is constructed are bamboo and iron—the car bearing a general resemblance to the "lowly thatched cottage" which is the poetical synonym for "Sweet Home," and the wings or sails extending on each side fifty feet. The date for starting has not yet been positively fixed, but it will probably be some time this month. The bamboo cottage will accommodate a dozen people, if a dozen can be found hair-brained enough to trust themselves to the waves and billows of the atmospheric ocean. For his part, Mr. Chevalier is only anxious to start as soon as possible. He don't want to wait until the warm weather, for fear of losing his gas, to say nothing of the balloon bursting. He insists that at a certain elevation—I forget how many thousands of feet—a favorable atmospheric current prevails, which must sooner or later waft him safely from this port to Europe. Since he has no objection to reporters or special correspondents, it is not improbable that several of these venturesome creatures will accompany him, and that in due time we shall be reading the very latest from the pens of Bohemian balloonists. For my own part I should prefer a voyage that has a greater variety of natural scenery in it.

The new *opera bouffe*, *Fleur de The*, was repeated last night. Rose Bell, who, until very lately, has been extremely punctual, is again suffering from one of those sudden and mysterious indispositions that are peculiar to the stage. Irma, indeed, seems to be the only steady-going, reliable *prima donna* that we have. She is never ill, never in bad voice, and her occasional impertinences are so charming and childish, so involuntary and unmeant, that she stands forgiven. The jolly and asthmatic Tostee has sufficiently recovered from that "severe fall" to sing in Brooklyn, and reappears here next week as "Eurydice," in *Orphee aux Enfers*. Desclauzas has replaced Rose Bell for the present, but owing to the unavoidable confusion of Monday night the curtain did not rise until 9 o'clock, nor make its final fall until midnight. In *Fleur de The*, as in *Genevieve*, the hero is a cook. His name is "Piusonnet," who submits to bigamy rather than the bastinado, and who runs great risk of being impaled in the endeavor to remain faithful to his first wife. Of the morality I need only say that it is French, and I have no doubt I shall be understood.

Mr. Benjamin F. Ham, who is auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, prays that a number of people be immediately arrested and summarily dealt with as the law directs. The sins of these people, to wit, Goodall, Lyon, and Wolf, consist, according to the depositions of the said Ham, in having swindled the company out of $100,000, by means of fraudulent statements made by them, to which he (Ham) lent a too credulous ear. Goodall is a money broker and insurance agent, doing business at No. 92 Broadway; Lyon is a lawyer, with an office at No. 48 Broad street. Wolf and two or three other parties mixed up in the business are Wall street operators. Bail was refused, and the whole party were locked up. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH *Twelfth Night* will be represented this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *After Dark* will be performed for the last time on Saturday. On Friday Mr. J. E. McDonough will have a farewell benefit. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence an engagement.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in *La Rose de St. Fleur* and *Lischen and Fritzchen*. To-morrow a burlesque on *La Sonnambula* will be performed.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE it is announced that Mr. J. Holmes Grover's drama, entitled *The Way of the Wicked*, will positively be produced this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a large number of talented artists will appear this evening in a variety entertainment.

MR. MADISON OBREY will give a musical entertainment this evening at the Assembly Buildings, and will perform on several novel instruments.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

A CONCERT by the scholars of the Sunday School of the Broadway M. E. Church, Camden, will be given in the church to-morrow evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the library.

MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will lecture this evening at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, Seventeenth street, between Chesnut and Market.

MR. DE CORDOVA, the popular wit and humorist, will lecture at Concert Hall to morrow evening. Subject, "Miss Jones' Wedding—No Cards." Mr. De Cordova has attracted large and refined audiences in other cities, and there is no doubt but that he will be appreciated here. His lectures are said to be infinitely amusing. Tickets can be had at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will read at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, in aid of the Building Fund of the Mercantile Library. The sale of seats commences to-day at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street. Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, 75 cents. Family Circle, 50 cents.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK AND FEEBLE.—The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices at this season and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant: and of all preparations for this purpose (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopoei or advertised in the public journals), there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which are communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks, and herbs, and their active principle is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH to burden yourself with any risks, or to share in the possible misfortunes which may befall any insurance company, insure on the stock plan, where the whole hazard is assumed by the stockholders, and where you have the security of an enormous paid-in cash capital to cover all contingencies that can possibly arise. 'The American' of this city can at the *lowest* rates meet the wants of those whose great desire is to make 'a sure thing" of their insurance investments.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system. A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPEER'S STANDARD "WINE BITTERS"—Combining stimulant and astringent properties, with freedom from acidity, are very agreeable to the taste, and in cases of pure debility, accompanied with indigestion, his "Wine Bitters" is a most reliable tonic, and will give tone to the system. We regard them as the best ever offered to the public. Sold by Druggists.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, February 4th, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D McClees & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

☞ CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK. ☜
☞ Closing Out Winter Stock. ☜
☞ Closing Out Winter Stock. ☜
☞ Closing Out Winter Stock. ☜
☞ Closing Out Winter Stock. ☜
☞ Closing Out Winter Stock. ☜
☞ Closing Out Winter Stock. ☜
☞ Closing Out Winter Stock. ☜

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

DILKS—DYKINES.—On New Year's night, 1869, by the Rev. R H. Allen, of Old Pine Street Church, S. LEVIN DILKS to MARY L. DYKINES. No cards.

LARGE—TONGUE.—On January 27, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. WILLIAM G. LARGE to Miss REBECCA M. TONGUE, both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the evening of the 1st instant, after a short illness, at his residence in this city, DAVID PAUL BROWN, JR., in the 41st year of his age. **

O'KEEFE.—On the 2d inst., FRANCIS O'KEEFE, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4036 Frankford avenue. Twenty-third ward, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS
WANTED
IN
Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 .mrp East of Front street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS

BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR SMOKERS.

"MARIANA RITA"

Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.

"FRA DIAVOLO"

Cigars, in five varieties, are pure HAVANA FILLERS, still cheaper, and unsurpassed at their price! TRY THEM.

These Brands, Copyrighted, are manufactured exclusively by

S. FUGUET & SONS,
No. 229 South FRONT Street,

REGULAR IMPORTERS, as always, of FINE HAVANA CIGARS. 2 2 1515p

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia. 2 2

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

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Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, plueral adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M

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A Plea for the Sea-Birds.

Stay now thine hand!
Proclaim not man's dominion
Over God's works by strewing rocks and sand
With sea-birds' blood-stained plumes and broken pinion.

Oh, stay thine hand!
Spend not thy days in leisure
In scattering death along the peaceful strand
For very wantonness, or pride, or pleasure.

For bird's sake, spare!
Leave it in happy motion
To wheel its easy circles through the air,
Or rest and rock upon the shining ocean.

For man's sake, spare!
Leave him the "thing of beauty,"
To glance and glide before him everywhere,
And throw a gleam on after days of duty.

For God's sake, spare!
He notes each sea-bird falling,
And in creation's groans marks its sad share,
Its dying cry—for retribution calling.

Oh, stay thine hand!
Cease from this useless slaughter;
For though kind Nature from the rocks and sand
Washes the stains each day with briny water,

Yet on thine hand,
Raised against God's fair creature,
Beware lest there be found a crimson brand
Indelible by any force of Nature.

[*Churchman's Family Magazine.*

ETHICAL SHORTSIGHT.

The uncommonness of common sense is an old subject of reflection which must have not unfrequently occurred to those who, during the late elections, were driven, either by the course of duty or by a morbid curiosity, to hear or read the speeches, auto-biographical chapters, and other manifestoes of certain leaders of that party to which Mr. Mill once arrogated the monopoly of intelligence. To some people it may appear to be a contradiction in terms to speak of common sense as uncommon. But there must be many who will find it easier to digest the paradox than to deny the fact. What may be the true solution of the apparent paradox we need not here discuss. Perhaps the term "common sense" is, in its present ordinary signification, a misnomer. Perhaps it ought to have been kept strictly confined in vulgar usage, as it still is in metaphysics, to that province to which its etymology and the history of philosophy assign it, and ought never to have been applied to that felicitous combination of prudence, tact, judgment, discretion, and other practical virtues which we commonly call "common sense." It may be that "common sense," in this employment of the term, has always been uncommon, and that those who thought otherwise were deluded optimists. Or perhaps it may be that common sense was once more common than it now is, especially among politicians, and that there is something in the nature of transcendental Liberalism which tends to render its use unnecessary, and thus gradually, by a well-known natural operation, to cause it to decay and die away. Mr. Lewes, writing on Berkeley's philosophy, very properly remarks that "the first step which a philosopher takes in any inquiry is a departure from common sense." Would it be an unpardonable play upon the double—that is, the philosophical and vulgar—usage of the term "common sense," if we were to say that, since the Liberal party began to swear allegiance to the philosophers, it has likewise shown signs of taking the philosophical step of "departing from common sense?" There does at any rate seem to be some ground for supposing that, if one consummate tactician has been able to educate the conservatives up to the mark of swallowing their principles, certain moonrakers on the other side are trying, both by example and precept, to teach their friends to fly through political space without the ballast of common sense. Whether, however, the term "common sense" is a misnomer or not, we all very well know what we mean by it. And the quality is so absolutely essential to success in life that it may not be out of place to note how the want of it in some instances appears to work.

Want of common sense is principally shown in two respects—namely, in undue neglect of particulars, and in false estimates of particulars. The first is the amiable weakness of dreamers—of poets, philosophers, and others who live in the kingdom of ideas; who think that it rains legs of mutton at regular intervals, that with so much bread and butter about it must be impossible to starve, and that if there should ever be a deficiency of bread it will be no great hardship to fall back upon toast. The features of this phase are too broad and too well known to require comment. But the other phase, where want of common sense is shown in a false appreciation of particulars, is more subtle and more interesting. It depends upon a condition or habit of mind entirely different from that which occasions the first-named phase. It often originates in perfectly contrary ethical circumstances. For whereas the former arises from a dreamy or generalizing ethical habit, and shows itself in undue neglect or contempt of particulars, this latter arises more frequently from a too microscopic or particularizing habit, and shows itself in an inability to ponderate or classify particulars. The habit is not of overlooking particulars, or of hasty generalization; it is not the dreamy imaginative disposition which renders its possessor liable to castle-building or Quixotism. It is not the habit which would cause a man to talk of Lancashire as if it were the new Atlantis, or of Birmingham as Utopia, or which would induce him to start off on a voyage over an unknown sea in search of an earthly paradise. On the contrary, it is a habit which, originating perhaps in a want of fancy or of humor, is fostered and magnified by an overstudy of particulars, until the student's ethical vision has become almost incapable of distinguishing the value of one particular from that of another, and quite incapable of appreciating their proper bearing upon the universal. It is the mental or moral condition analogous to that physical defect which (as Mr. Kinglake would say) men call *shortsight*. It is a too great convexity of the cornea of the soul, causing the beholder to see details, when he looks closely at them, with almost microscopic acuteness, but preventing him from studying them at such a distance as to get the proper light and shade upon them, and so robbing them of all their true and natural tone and color, and quite disabling him from seeing what part they bear towards forming the general harmony of the whole. It is, in fact, a kind of *ethical shortsight*.

The effects or operations of ethical shortsight may of course be traced in each of the two great border domains where ethical science is concerned—the domain of thought and the domain of action; and though it would be absurd to attempt, within the limits of such a paper as the present, to describe all those effects or operations, yet a few hints may be suggestive. In the domain of thought we are struck by the obvious fact that this shortsight is the besetting defect of statisticians. It is the weakness of the social student, who rests more on the number than on the kind of his instances, and is apt to ignore their relation to the general theory which should preside over his investigation. Lord Macaulay, in his celebrated criticism of Bacon's Method, seems—if we may judge from the application he makes of the story of the judge "who was in the habit of jocosely propounding after dinner a theory that the cause of the prevalence of Jacobinism was the practice of bearing three names"—to have supposed that the value of any induction depended on the number and not upon the kind of instances collected; and a similar error is frequently committed by the professed statistician, and is partly at least the result of ethical shortsight. When one such a person comes to be employed on any public work, such as an educational or other social inquiry, he is overwhelmed by the minuteness and diversity of his materials; he is quite unable to sift the evidence which pours in upon him; and, unless in the course of fate he become the prey of some fanatic, or the useful tool of some master mind, he is hopelessly lost in his Cretan labyrinth of details. In the domain of thought, the tendency of all laborious and scrupulous *a posteriorists* is in the direction of ethical shortsight. They are like tourists who are trying to work their way across an overgrown country, or a country with much sameness of feature, without first having climbed a height in order to take a general survey of it; or rather, perhaps, they are men who did climb the height, but who, owing to their shortsight, were unable to make any use of their position, and set to work to grapple with the details of their task unprovided with any mental map.

In the two great provinces of the ethical domain of action—namely, politics and morals—we find this defect of the ethical vision operating in a mode closely analogous to that in which it works within the domain of thought. Here also its effects are shown in an inability rightly to regard, and judiciously to manipulate, particulars. It is, both in morals and politics, an incapacity for duly apprehending what Aristotle calls the minor premiss of the Practical Syllogism. And it is the exercise of this tact for apprehending the minor premiss, so as to know when and how to apply it to the major, which the marvellously practical genius of Aristotle declared to be the very essence of common sense or of social wisdom. False estimates of particulars are, both in politics and in morals, mostly due to ethical shortsight; but, of course, as the matter on which the wisdom of politics works is somewhat different from that on which the wisdom of morals works, the results of such false estimates differ in their social importance. Shortsight in politics affects the collective happiness of mankind much more than shortsight in morals. The shortsighted politician is a pest to his country; the shortsighted moralist is a curse to himself. It is only when such a moralist turns legislator or agitator, and therefore drops the guise of moralist for that of politician, that he becomes dangerous to the peace of others as well as to his own, and illustrates the wisdom of Dr. Johnson's observation, adopted and amplified by Mr. Buckle, that there is no greater social nuisance than your wrong-headed conscientious man. Such a man, if he comes into power, turns the affairs of his country—which previously were in a condition, if not of perfection, at least of order and decency—into the caldron, and makes of them what *Punch* once represented Lord Palmerston as calling "a pretty kettle of fish."

No politican was ever probably more entirely free from the defect of ethical shortsight than the late leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Thoroughly practical, perfectly well acquainted with the details of his art, and eminently skilled in the manipulation of those details; knowing, like a good painter, when to water his brush so as to keep the color down, and when again to lay it on thick; ready and able, moreover, at any moment to stand off from his work and form a cool opinion of its general effect—he managed matters, if not always to the satisfaction of Beales, Bradlaugh, Finlen & Co., if not always to the satisfaction of the philosophers and their *proteges*, of the young Oxford fanatics or of the emancipated ladies, at least in such a way as to make our progress sure, and save us from the dread of a violent reaction. Whatever may have been his defects, we cannot reckon among them this of ethical shortsight. He was possessed of a keen mental vision, which enabled him to master as well as to study particulars, and prevented his mistaking molehills for mountains. But his mantle of common sense does not seem to have fallen upon any hitherto acknowledged leader of the Liberal party. The party has gained a leader immensely superior to Lord Palmerston in volubility, in the profusion of profession, in self assertion, in excitability, and in grim earnestness; and yet how is it that practical, moderate politicians, men who persist in clinging to a belief in the necessity of common sense, and think ethical shortsight highly dangerous in a leader, begin to turn to Mr. Bright with something like a sense of relief? It is said that certain people, famous for their high stepping horses, trained them to this lofty action by fixing magnifying glasses over their eyes, so that obstacles on the ground of very small diameter seemed to the poor animals to have a diameter of several inches, and thus caused them to acquire the habit of lifting their feet to a practically unnecessary height. When next the heaven born leader of the Liberal party favors us with a chapter of his autobiography, perhaps he will inform us whether it is from an analogous process in his early training, or from the natural defect of ethical shortsight, that he has acquired his celebrated high-stepping action. In the province of morals, this defect of shortsight is far less dangerous to the peace of society than in that of politics; but it is productive of the greatest discomfort and torture to the person afflicted with it. The morally shortsighted person is one who, either never having studied, or being incapable of apprehending, the principles to which the particulars of right and wrong doing are ultimately referable, does not discriminate the relative importance of those particulars. When such a defect is combined with a vivid imagination and a sensitive conscience, the result is a morbid moral temperament which is most painful to the sufferer. It is much more common among women than among men, partly because within certain limits their imagination is more lively than that of men, and their conscience, owing to their domestic education, is more sensitive; but partly also because they are particularly liable to the defect of ethical shortsight. Not having been soundly trained in the logic of casuistry, or in any other ratiocinative science, they are of course entirely ignorant of the reasons or principles which determine the quality of particular moral actions, and give them their relative value, their tone, and proper harmony of color. They have been taught to refer the value of every particular action directly to some immediate sanction, or absolute authority, such as the text of the Bible, or the verdict of the parish parson; and they are naturally unable to discriminate for themselves what are and what are not important instances among the legion of particulars. The more, however, that they dwell upon such particulars, the more contracted and enfeebled does their moral vision become; until at last they are forced in their despair to fly for rescue from the monstrous shapes and portentous consequences which surround them, to some spiritual guide who is probably as profoundly innocent of any acquaintance with the science of casuistry as themselves, but who, with true English pluck, is ever ready at a moment's notice to discharge the functions of a blind leader of the blind. So long as woman, or those who in their ethical constitution so closely resemble women, retain in this country their present influence in determining what is and what is not sound and valuable theology, it may pay a judicious aspirant to the highest ecclesiastical honors to write a treatise upon "the sinfulness of little sins;" but the topic is not one which is likely much to engage any but feminine, or effeminate minds. Meantime it is refreshing to recall the story of the little child who, when asked by its father, "What are all these complaints that I hear of you, my child? What naughty things have you been doing now?" answered, "O! papa, nothing that you would think much of; *only nursery naughtinesses!*" That child, at any rate, was not afflicted with ethical shortsight.—*London Saturday Review.*

A Sanguinary Novelist.

There is a current rumor to the effect that an unpublished novel has just been found among the manuscripts of the late Eugene Sue, and his admirers are anxiously waiting for its appearance. A new novel by Sue would be a sweet boon to the lovers of the sensational. No man has ever equalled him in the number and ingenious variety of the murders with which his pages are embellished. About two years ago some enterprising New York publisher undertook the publication of a translation of Sue's "Mysteries of the People." The work consisted of a series of twenty-two connected stories, the first four of which only were published. In the first story one of the characters was killed, in the second four were murdered, in the third sixteen, and in the fourth sixty-four. At this rate there would have been no less than 4,395,262,156,544 distinct and separate murders in the twenty-second story, and the publisher, who had omitted to make the calculation until after the first volume had been issued, was so disheartened at the sanguinary prospect before him that he suspended the publication of the work. Thereby he greatly disappointed a large number of readers, who are still anxiously waiting to learn by what means the author succeeded in disposing of his trillions of victims. Earthquakes and nitro-glycerine would fail to kill a millionth part of them.

BALLOONING.

A Voyage Across the Atlantic.

The fascinating problem of the navigation of the atmosphere is about to be brought again before the attention of the public by an attempt to cross the Atlantic from New York in a balloon, which enterprise is to be undertaken by Mons. A. Chevalier, an aeronaut of extended European reputation. M. Chevalier arrived in this country about a fortnight ago, and has already succeeded in gaining the confidence and support of some of our first scientific men. He is by birth a Swiss, about thirty years of age, of a modest yet self-possessed demeanor, short in stature, with black hair, eyes, and moustache, and a pleasing and open expression of countenance. For a dozen years past, Chevalier has been an enthusiast in aerostatics. He spent his inherited fortune (for he is of noble extraction) on flying machines, and has ever since experienced on account of his penchant a succession of ups and downs in life extraordinary even for an aeronaut. M. Chevalier's latest invention is a steam flying machine, which may be briefly described as being constructed after the model of the bird—long, wing-like sails project from either side of the iron body of the ship, and a fan-like "arrangement" at the stern stands in the place of the tail of the bird, and serves its purpose in raising or depressing the machine in its course through the air. Looking at the fine picture representing it soaring in mid-air over plains and mountains, as it appears in a French periodical, the only really astonishing thing about the air-monster is that it would *not* soar when Chevalier tried it, but broke down and left its sanguine inventor "dead broke" too. This and similar accidents have not in the least succeeded in disheartening him in his life search for the solution of the great problem; they only throw a stronger light on the obstacles in the way. After such mishaps, Chevalier bounds aloft elastically in his balloon for the delight of the million on some fete day in Paris, or Marseilles, or Lyons, or London, or Dublin, and thus repairs the losses of his exchequer for a fresh overhauling of his flying steamship. In this way he has made hundreds of ascents in every country in Europe and in Australia. Once he sailed in his balloon from Paris beyond the boundaries of Russia. On another occasion he crossed the St. George's Channel from Dublin into England. In one of his trips he made the extraordinary flight of seven hundred miles in four hours. In another ascent, made for the Marquis of Bute, just before coming to this country, he was driven forty-five miles in an hour. One can readily believe, in looking at Chevalier's clear, pleasant eyes, and firm, quiet mouth, that he is a stranger to physical fear. But about his transatlantic trip from New York—he undertakes it partly for the great effect it will have, if successful, on his "business" on the other side of the water, and not less to determine the existence of a continuous "belt" of westerly currents which the philosophers say must exist at the height of 8000 to 10,000 feet above the surface of the earth. M. Chevalier has brought with him, in complete readiness, the balloon in which he proposes to make his long and perilous journey. It is of a peculiar shape, and of these dimensions—ninety-five feet in height, 150 feet in diameter; capacity for gas, 125,000 cubic feet. The car, being made of bamboo, and in the shape of a house, resembles a long bamboo hut, and will probably accommodate as many passengers as will desire to go upon the voyage. M. Chevalier is desirous of making the start at as early a date as possible, and, at all events, before the return of warm weather. His reason for this is that the balloon would suffer a dangerous loss of gas by expansion in the heat of warm suns. As stated above, Chevalier has shown some of the scientific men of this city that he is not a mere showman; has interested them in his undertaking, and will proceed to perfect the preparations for his interesting and unprecedented voyage, under propitious circumstances.

The French Atlantic Cable.

The manufacture of the telegraphic cable which it is proposed to submerge between France and America next summer proceeds with satisfactory rapidity. The cable is to start from the French coast at or near Brest, and to be laid across the Atlantic to the French island of St. Pierre, off the American continent, a distance of 2325 miles. Communication with the mainland will be effected by means of an additional line, which will be laid from the island to probably some point in the State of New York. This will represent a further distance of about 722 miles, so that the whole length of two sections of the system will be about 3047 nautical miles. These figures, however, only indicate the length in miles as it would be calculated without reference to submergence. A certain amount of slack cable will be necessary for the process of "paying out," and also a provision against such an accident as that which caused the failure of the Cuba and Florida expedition. With the addition of slack line, then, the deep-sea cable—the longer section—will be about 2788 miles, including 145 miles for shore ends and the auxiliary line, 776 miles, so that, altogether, a total length of 3564 nautical miles of line will be manufactured for the purposes of the proposed expedition. The consistence of the deep-sea cable will be similar to that of the Atlantic lines already submerged. The insulated core is strengthened with "a serving" of tanned jute, and is protected with ten galvanized homogeneous iron wires, served helically round the core, each iron wire being first strengthened with strands of Manilla hemp saturated with tar. The shore ends attached to the deep-sea cable will be of different weights, an intermediate section next the main line weighing about six tons, and the heavy end on the shore about twenty tons. The heavy shore end will be of great strength, as it will have an ordinary sheathing served with hemp, and another with stranded wires, sewings of hemp and asphalt forming an additional protection. An ordinary wire sheathing of ten galvanized iron wires will be used in the construction of the section which will connect the island of St. Pierre with the continent of America. This covering will be also protected with servings of hemp and asphalt. In the construction of the cable the greatest care is observed that all the materials employed in its manufacture be of unquestionable excellence. The copper wire received at the gutta percha works, where the insulated core is being made, is first tested that its quality and conductivity may be ascertained. When it has passed the necessary tests, it is forthwith prepared for forming the conductor, which consists of a strand of seven wires. In this part of the manufacture the centre wire is passed through a bath containing a mixture of tar and gutta percha, known as "Chatterton's compound," before it receives any of the remaining six wires, which are subsequently wound round it—the object of this process being to prevent water permeating through the strands of the conductor. The stranded conductor then receives alternate coats of Chatterton's compound and gutta percha until it assumes the required consistence. The core for the deep sea cable is to be of the following weight:—Conductor, 400 pounds; insulator, 400 pounds; total, 800 pounds per mile: for the shallower section, conductor, 107 pounds; insulator, 150 pounds; total, 257 pounds per mile. It may be incidentally remarked that the insulated core is larger than that of any other cable hitherto constructed, if the old Malta and Alexandria line be alone excepted. When the core has been insulated it is kept for twenty-four hours in water at a temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and is then subjected to a series of electrical tests. Having passed this examination, it is wound round drums and forwarded to the works, where the final sheathing is put on, and it is then coiled away in tanks until its removal to the ship from which it is to be "paid out." Most favorable reports of the progress of the manufacture have, we understand, been given by the electricians who have tested the portion of the cable already constructed. Joints in the core have frequently presented serious difficulties to engineers and others engaged in the extension of submarine telegraphy; in the case of the new line it is probable that these difficulties will be almost entirely obviated, for, of three hundred and twenty joints examined, only one has been found in any degree defective. About 600 miles of the deep sea cable have been already manufactured, at the rate of about 86 miles a week. The Great Eastern is being fitted up with tanks for the reception of the cable. These will be three in number, of which the largest will be 75 feet in diameter and 16½ feet high. The cable will be conveyed to the "big ship" in hulks filled with water-tight tanks. The shipping was expected to begin about the second week of last month.

Experiments with Trees in California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—

"A considerable number of Japanese chesnut trees, one or two years old, were sent over from Japan by the last steamer, consigned to a gentleman in this city. The tree, when matured, is very handsome, and is said to be a prolific bearer.

"Many experiments with the Italian chesnut have failed in former years. Sometimes the seeds have sprouted, and the germ having been broken off, the chesnuts were worthless for planting. A gentleman who has made many experiments with that and other seeds, informs us that there is no difficulty in growing the Italian chesnut. They start very slowly, and for this reason it is better to try them in boxes prepared as hotbeds, whence they can be transferred at the proper age. Our informant finds no difficulty in raising the black and English walnut and the pecan from the seed. These are not only handsome shade trees, but the wood is valuable for timber.

"We have not yet heard of an instance where any of the tea-seed which has been sold in this city for planting has ever germinated. We have tried it and given it away, and it has everywhere been reported as a failure.

"Next to the locust the black walnut is the most hopeful timber tree. It grows rapidly, and seems to take as kindly to the soil as the locust. Black walnut lumber is now retailing in this city at about fifteen cents a foot, board measure. The butternut, a variety of the walnut, is easily propagated from the seed; it is a handsome tree, and the timber for many purposes is superior to black walnut.

"Some one might render a good service to the public by trying experiments with the East India teak tree. We have an impression that it will grow in the warmer places of this State. But even should it be a failure, the positive knowledge gained through experiments would be of value.

"The olive will grow from cuttings. These should be set in the ground so that the tops will not come much, if any, above the surface. Setting out 'sprouts' like a pear tree will not do at all, as we happen to know by virtue of a number of failures. Mulberry cuttings may be started in much the same way."

Two Model English Criminals.

Here are two more instructive chapters of criminal biography. William Summers, aged thirty, was convicted on Thursday week at Clerkenwell of an attempt at burglary and a ferocious attack on the police, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. From the age of seventeen he has, with the exception of 1857-8, never passed a single year without spending a portion of it in gaol. Since 1855 he has been eight times convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting in all to at least eight years and three months. The official record of his interesting career is as follows:—"Twelve months, Middlesex sessions, in 1855; two months, Marylebone, 1856; three months, ditto, 1856; one month, ditto, 1859; three months, 1860; tried at Middlesex sessions for felony, and acquitted; three months, Marylebone, 1861; six years' penal servitude, 1861; three months, 1868; and on several other occasions, dates not known." John Bennett (aged twenty), the accomplice of the former prisoner in his last offense, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labor. His practical experience of the criminal law began when he was eight years old, and is represented by the following entries:—"One month in 1856, at Westminster Police Court; three months in 1857, at the same; one month in 1858, at the same; three months in 1859, at the same; fourteen days in 1860, at the same; six months at Middlesex Sessions, 1860; twelve months, Middlesex Sessions, 1862; three months, Westminster, 1863; three months, ditto; four years' penal servitude, Middlesex Sessions, 1863; three months, 1867, at Marylebone." That is to say, he has been eleven times convicted since 1856, and during those twelve years has been regularly in jail once a year at least, and sometimes twice.—*London Pall Mall Gazette.*

—New Orleans forbids the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co. 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
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Dramatic Items.

—A new domestic drama entitled *Miriam's Crime*, by Mr. H. J. Craven, has been produced at the Holborn Theatre, London.

—Two new comedies by Mr. Robertson have been produced in London — one entitled *Home*, at the Haymarket Theatre, and one called *School*, at the Prince of Wales Theatre.

—Mr. Watts Phillips, another popular dramatist, is announced as having two new pieces in preparation at London theatres. *The Dead Heart*, by the same author, is also to be revived at the Adelphia Theatre, when it will be followed shortly by a new drama entitled *Marlborough*

—A new comedietta by Mr. Harry Lemon has been produced at Sadler's Wells. It bears the title of *Gertrude's Money Box*. The slight plot it possesses follows the fortunes of a rustic maid, to whom an artist enacts "King Cophetua." Miss Maude Dudley, an actress of some promise, made her *début* as the heroine.

—Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* was produced on Monday evening at Wallack's Theatre, New York. Mr. Wallack appeared as "Benedick," Mr. John Gilbert as "Dogberry," Miss Rose Eytinge as "Beatrice," and Mrs. Jennings as "Hero." The New York critics praise the admirable manner in which the play is acted, and they are enthusiastic about the superb manner in which it is placed upon the stage.

—*Adrienne Lecouvreur*, which has not been played for a number of years in London, has recently been revived at the Sadler's Wells Theatre. The *Athenæum* says:—"*Adrienne Lecouvreur*, a drama, written in collaboration by Scribe and Ernest Legouvé, and produced in 1849, at the Théâtre Français, during the short period when it was renamed the Théâtre de la République, shows the adventures of an actress of the Comédie, who is in love with the 'Count Maurice de Saxe.' One of the principal scenes represents the foyer of the theatre. The piece is chiefly noteworthy in consequence of being the first prose drama in which Mad'lle Rachel made her appearance. The character of 'Adrienne Lecouvreur' remained a favorite with the tragédienne."

—The first novelty of the present year in Paris is the *Faux Ménages* of M. Edouard Pailleron, produced at the Théâtre Français. It is a four-act drama in verse, and recalls more than one tolerably well-known play by Scribe and Empis. Its theme is the question whether a life of labor and self-immolation on the part of a woman can make atonement for a youthful indiscretion, or rather for a series of indiscretions. This question M. Pailleron answers in the negative. His heroine is so impressed with the sacredness and nobility of the social institutions and proprieties she has shocked, that she voluntarily resigns the dignity of wifehood, of which, though her lover is anxious to invest her with it, she feels herself unworthy. The situations were sufficiently strong and dramatic to secure a favorable reception for the play, though its plot is not original, its characterization is weak, and its blank verse deficient in vigor.

Musical Items.

—M. Gounod is now in Rome at work on his new oratorio, *St. Cecilia*.

—Offenbach's opera bouffe of *Fleur de Thé* was produced by Grau's troupe on Monday evening at the French Theatre, New York.

—It is said that M. Semet's *Gil Blas* is to be brought out at the Opéra Comique, and that Madame Ugalde will play the part of the hero, "created" by her at the Lyrique.

—Madame de Grandval's *Piccolino*, brought out last week at the Italien's, Paris, appears to have had a *succès d'estime*. The composer is already known, as the author of an opéra comique, *La Pénitente*, and of a Mass performed at the Athénée. The book of Piccolino has been written by M. de Lauzières, and is founded on M. Sardou's comedy.

—*Rienzi*, Herr Wagner's least eccentric opera, is being steadily rehearsed at the Théâtre Lyrique. There is some question, however, of its being preceded by Auber's *Fiancée*, one of the author's brightest works. The manager could not put the music of the future, to which he has a great partiality, to a severer test.

Leading Spanish Republicans.

ORENSE, CASTELAR, AND GARRIDO, AND THE MASS MEETING IN MADRID.

The *Revue Politique* describes the three leading Republican speakers at the mass meeting held in Madrid in the latter part of December:—

Orense, the patriarch of the Spanish revolution, is an ever good-humored old man, simple, frank, and practical; his rare good sense is supported by a long and rigorous experience. Instead of a speech, properly so called, he improvised a kind of conversation somewhat *decoupée*, and interspersed with proverbs, *bon mots*, anecdotes, raillery, and miscellaneous illustrations drawn from his own adventures or the history of his country. He skimmed rapidly over every subject, appearing the first to be amused with the points he made on his way. *Grand seigneur* as he might be, Orense, with all his rare information and profound knowledge of men and of affairs, has the understanding of a citizen and the heart of a peasant; his language is popular in the highest degree. There is nothing abstract, eccentric, or over-subtle about this eminently sympathetic man, who pleases all by his little faults as well as by his eminent qualities. Orense did not fail to speak his mind out about the provisional government, as endeavoring to maintain itself by the brute force of its soldiers and by the corruption of the employes. He was equally outspoken about the monarcho-democratic party, as having been duped by its own ambition, and desiring to dupe the country by imposing a tyranny upon it as the crown of pretended liberal institutions. He maintained that a republic alone could consummate the great reforms required by modern progress, and especially the important one of a cheap government.

Castelar is said to be at present the most eloquent man in Spain; he is certainly the spoilt child of his party. He is a good-looking young fellow, with an intelligent and sympathetic expression; his voice is weak and not very sonorous or far-reaching; but with this imperfect instrument he has the art of producing unlooked-for effects. He comes forward surveys the crowd with his sparkling glance, and suddenly bursts into an impassioned tirade; he bounds to and fro, and his little figure seems to flash and twinkle. Sometimes he is carried away by anger; his panting chest for a while emits only low breathings; and yet his diction remains majestic; his long but skilfully divided periods are constructed with perfect elegance. . . . . There is little argument in his speeches, but an abundance of sentiment and passion.

Garrido advocated a coalition of the Republican and Progressionist parties to support the presidency of General Espartero. He said:—

"I may fairly be allowed to propose to you General Espartero for the president of the republic, because I was persecuted by him in 1854 for this very reason, that I then proposed, as I do now, the alliance which might have saved that revolution, as it may be the salvation of the revolution now going on.

"Our present situation is like that of those two years; the Progressionists and Unionists were then allied; but the Progressionists were playing the part of dupes, as they are now likely to do. If they do not come over to us to rescue liberty, the tragedy of 1856 will be repeated; the league that now convokes the Cortes will disperse it by force of artillery.

"Espartero cannot be King of Spain; he would make a bad king. He did not govern well when he was in power; but we must consider that he governed under disadvantageous conditions, surrounded by camarillas and palatial intrigues; and that the evil arose from the system, and not from his want of genius. But though Espartero is not a genius he is still an honorable man—a man of the people, who has gloried in being the son of a carter of Granatula; and to be president of a republic it is only requisite to be an honorable man; the system will do the rest. Besides this, he will be true to his oaths; and if he accepts the republic, he will be faithful to it.

"Let the Progressionists come over to us; let them adopt the Federal Republic as their form of government, and we will jointly establish it, and make Espartero President; and with him they shall govern by means of liberty, and for her interests. They have governed already; they have more experience than we have; well, we will raise them to power and support them by the strength of the republican masses. What will all the reactionists combined be able to effect against such a union? I ask you, citizens, to propose this union to Espartero and the Progressionists.

"But if, citizens, Espartero and the Progressionists reject our disinterested and patriotic offers, and if, influenced by the more or less disguised enemies of liberty, they persist in demanding a king, then theirs be the responsibility of that reaction which will be the result of their pusillanimity. Then shall we resist them as we resist the royalists, and the true royalists will persecute them at the same time. We hope they will understand their own interests and those of the country, and unite with us to found a great and stable federal republic."

Laboulaye and Jules Favre on the Rostrum.

M. Jules Favre recently lectured before a large audience in Paris on "The Influence of Manners upon Literature." M. Laboulaye, in introducing M. Favre, said his own humble duty was merely to maintain order. He had heard it said that the French public had on some occasions made a disorderly use of their newly acquired liberty to hold public meetings—under many limitations and restrictions—without the permission of authority. If this were so he did not wonder. A sick man, who had been long in bed, felt dizzy and reeled about on the first day that he ventured into the open air. But if he was really convalescent, his step became firm the next day. They were now only just out of bed; but he hoped they would already get on pretty well. He alluded to the free public meetings in England and America as models which they must hope to naturalize in the course of time. Speaking of America, he mentioned as "a secret, which of course would go no further," that a committee in the United States had lately done him the honor to intimate that the Americans desired to see him, and inasmuch as America was a long way off, and the means of getting there costly, they had proposed to pay all his travelling and hotel expenses, and offer him an *honorarium* of one hundred and sixty dollars for every lecture that he delivered. He had never hitherto flattered himself that his lectures were worth one hundred and sixty dollars apiece, but it was not for him to question the spontaneous liberality of Americans, and he had accepted their friendly offer. He only told this story for the purpose of illustrating the great difference which existed between the hardly tolerated liberty of public speaking in France and the estimation in which free speech was held in really free countries. He rejoiced, however, that a new law which has rendered to the people a very small portion of their indefeasible rights enabled him to present to the meeting an orator whose eloquence had been long reserved for the privileged classes who could hear him in the senate or the forum, but which was now in a certain measure restored to the public, whose inheritance it was.

M. Jules Favre, with that facile and correct diction which is his distinguishing characteristic, gave a summary history of literature from the time of Pericles downwards, a sketch of which is given by the correspondent of the London *News*. "He shared to the utmost extent in the traditional admiration of the ancient Greeks, whose *sine qua non* of the highest eloquence was 'a free man speaking to free men. The excellence of the literature of the Augustan age he attributed to the Greek models, and denied that it owed anything to the tyranny of the Cæsars, which ultimately led to the barbarous ages. In like manner he contended that the brilliant writers in the time of the tyrant Louis XIV were fostered, not by him, but by a prior and better impulse. A literary age, which commenced with Corneille and finished with Montesquieu and Voltaire, could not be the offspring of despotism. The regency and Louis XV had remnants of good taste which were not inherited by the first empire. Napoleon's only idea of literature was to instruct the mayor of the palace every morning what the colonel of his gendarmes was to instruct writers to say."

(Frantic applause followed this political allusion.)

"In answer to the question whether at the present moment literature was in a state of decadence or of progress, M. Favre said he was happy to be able to say something which would give offense to no one. His own experience was that literature was not in a state of decadence. He thought it would have been had not recent political changes stopped its downward course. Whether literature was progressing or not he would not say, for the law which allowed him to appear there before them did not allow him to speak his whole mind. There was a seal on his lips, but his conscience was free, and he believed his conscience would speak to a sympathetic audience. Among living poets he mentioned Lamartine, who had taught the French language harmonious sounds unsuspected before his time. (Lamartine's name was not well received by the audience. There was faint applause in a few places, and laughter in many others. M. Favre, with the tact of a practised orator, soon put himself on the diapason of his audience, and in beautifully rounded phrases said that M. Lamartine was in many respects open to criticism, but still a national glory.)

"When he mentioned the name of Victor Hugo there was applause, which prevented him from going on for several minutes. Victor Hugo was a man of more masculine mind and larger calibre than Lamartine. If he had faults, they might be described as voluntary ones, such as Michael Angelo had committed in some of his greatest works, as a foil to his beauties. Alfred de Musset (whose name was coldly received by the audience, like Lamartine's) M. Jules Favre considered as a poet quite equal to Victor Hugo—he would not venture to say superior. His opinion that literature was not in a state of decadence rested on this, that an age which reckoned such poets as Lamartine, Victor Hugo, and Alfred de Musset, such an essayist as Chateaubriand, and such historians as the brothers Thierry, not to mention other historians whose names he would leave his hearers to suggest, might reasonably hope to be followed by an age not inferior to any of its predecessors. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that woman was destined to play a greater part than she had hitherto done. The time had come when woman would not be merely the mother of citizens, but a citizen herself, and would be emancipated from all fetters except those of duty and morality."

—India expects the famine scenes of eight years ago.

—The Great Western Railway of England cost nearly $350,000 a mile.

—The new English Ministry expects to reduce expenses $15,000,000.

—Forty thousand hares were sent from Germany to Paris for Christmas dinners.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5·35 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M., and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·45 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10½ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.......3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace, Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,

1 1½ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

5 25

AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 289 S. Ninth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE OVAL MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

February 9th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 289 S. Ninth street, above Spruce, by catalogue, the entire Furniture including—Handsome walnut and green; reps parlor suit, elegant walnut etagere, fine French plate oval mirror, handsome walnut chamber suit, cottage suit, spring beds, mattresses, handsome Brussels and other carpets, dining room and kitchen furniture and utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 2 3 5t

Peremptory Sale on the Premises, to close the Partnership Concern of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

STOCK AND MACHINERY.

SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with Sanborn Steam Patent; 2 FINE BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES; SECOND-HAND SAFES; VAULT DOORS; DRILLING MACHINES; LATHES; SHAFTING; BELTING; TOOLS; CASTINGS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

February 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 South Seventh street, without reserve, to close the partnership concern of Evans & Watson, by catalogue, the entire stock, including:—10 superior fire-proof safes, with Sanborn steam attachment; small Evans & Watson safes; 2 very fine patent burglar-proof safes, retail price $650; inside burglar-proofs; money boxes, patent locks; set of vault doors; 12 safes, made by Lillie and others; large quantity of pamphlets and printed matter, etc.

AT THE FACTORY,

Back of No. 248 North Eighth street, below Vine.

VALUABLE MACHINERY; LATHES; DRILL-PRESSES; FORGES; TOOLS; WROUGHT AND CAST IRON; PLATFORM SCALES, ETC.

On Thursday,

At 12 o'clock M., the entire contents of Factory, including:—4 drill presses; planing machines; lathes; vises; pair heavy shears; castings; shafting; pulleys and hangers; belting; screw cutter; blacksmiths' and machinists' tools; forge; 2 pairs platform scales; 4 cabinet makers' benches; 1 barrel varnish; lot lumber, etc.

Also, 1 ton asbestos.

Also, small iron safe.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 1 30 10t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Lots, Oregon. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the title and interest of L. F. Barry, trustee of Michael Herr, in the following property, viz.:—

26 lots of ground, 25x100 feet, Pacific City (a city in prospective), in Washington Territory.

Also, 1-40 of the undivided part of said Pacific City.

Also, 4 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 24 lots in Canemah, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 3 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.

Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, ⅛ of 1½ acres.

Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, 25x100 feet.

Also, a land claim to 640 acres, near Oregon City, Oregon.

Terms Cash.

By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee,

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

1 30sw7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES,

LAMPS,

BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.

STORE,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

1 30 smw1m PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M.; 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 16

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

Wistar Morris, No. 209 S Third street.

S. Morris Waln, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.

Attending Physician—J. M Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.

Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22t

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OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, CABINET ORGAN, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Feb. 4, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture, walnut chamber suits, superior rosewood piano-forte, 7 fine French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, elegant walnut extension table, handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, and centre tables; large show-case, china and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses; large assortment of office furniture; gas-consuming and cooking stoves, cigar pompey; engravings and oil paintings; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. etc.

ELEGANT CABINET ORGAN.

Also, elegant cabinet organ, with double bank of keys, 12 stops, and pedal base, made by Carhart & Needham, in handsome walnut case. 2 2 2t

RARE AND VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS IN FINE BINDINGS.

On Friday Afternoon,

February 5, at 4 o'clock. Included are Liber Veritatis, 3 vols.; Pacata Hibernia, 2 vols.; Pickering Shakespeare; Sainte Hilaire's Plantes, 4 vols.; Humphreys' History of Printing; Missale Romanum; New York Picture Galleries; Dore's Don Quixote, Waverley Novels, etc. 2 3 2t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

On Friday Morning,

Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc.

Also, a line of tapestry Brussels. 1 30 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [2 3 5t

BY B. SCOTT, Jr., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve, a number of modern paintings, by artists of celebrity of the American and English schools, comprising landscapes, lakes, rivers, and coast scenes, all mounted in rich gold leaf frames.

Parties desirous of contributing to the above sale can do so. 1

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,

A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 8 2

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Feb. 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's wear, to which we would call the attention of the trade. 2 1 3t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, CARPETS, GLASSWARE, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior new and second-hand parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, and kitchen furniture; mirrors; carpets, etc.

PITTSBURG GLASSWARE.

On Friday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold, 20 packages of Glassware, consisting of band sets, goblets, tumblers, wines, nappies, salts, bowls, etc., in lots to suit the trade. [2 3 2t

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KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2t

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LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND NORTH STREETS, NEW YORK, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will lease at auction,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No 111 BROADWAY,

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,
THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS
COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK
BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH,
DUANE, AND WORTH STREETS,
WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE
ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable to the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this city, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S SHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

Descriptive lists sent by mail if desired. [1 27 17t

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.

Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15½

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

[Continued from the First Page.]

his defense was managed, of the impressive solemnity attending the scene when the judgment of the law was pronounced upon him, that gave us a fancied clue to a lack of manliness in his general bearing, a lack of outspoken candor which presented a noticeable contrast to his assumption of indifference.

From the cell of Twitchell we were led to that of

Newton Champion.

He it was, it will be remembered, who murdered Mary Carney, a woman of bad repute, on the 10th of August, 1866, for which offense he was condemned to death on the 1st of December following. Subsequent to his arrest his demeanor was so strange that there was but little doubt as to his insanity, and when Governor Curtin was called upon to pass upon his death-warrant, a commission was appointed to investigate the case. They reported that the condemned man was insane, and in Moyamensing he still remains, a confirmed lunatic.

Incontestable proofs of the unsettled condition of his mind were forced upon us as soon as we had passed the threshold of his cell. The small apartment bore at every point traces of his wandering wits. The walls were set off in the most grotesque and fanciful style. The narrow window at the rear was approached by an imaginary stairway executed in several colors, and starting from this on either side extended a clever imitation of the monkey rail of a ship. Above this one or two portrait sketches were interspersed with small photographs of relatives and friends, and in one corner was the variegated outline of a man-of-war under full sail. But the most unique of all the adornments of the cell was the imitation of a water-cooler, so placed that the stationary spigot from which the cell is supplied with water was made to appear as if projecting from it. The effect was exceedingly novel, and not devoid of artistic merit.

"Take off your hats!" he cried, in a loud and imperative voice, as we entered the cell. "You're in an officer's apartment now. I'm a second assistant engineer in the United States Navy. See, here is my commission. I have commenced to copy it in *fac simile* on the wall," pointing to a semi circle of small capitals reading thus:—

"TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING."

Then he continued at a rattling pace, jumbling his words so close together that many of them were cut off at the middle, and there was no opportunity to put in a syllable by way of question:—

"You see that I have been smoothing the wall off, so that I could copy the document upon it. It has just been whitewashed, and is not in good condition yet. Hats off there"—turning upon two of our party, who had neglected to obey his first summons to uncover—"hats off, all of you! You're in an officer's apartment."

And before the gentlemen in question could remove their hats, he seized the obnoxious articles of apparel, and stood with one under each arm, eyeing the company with an earnest, piercing glare. His sharpened features added to the ludicrous effect of his position, and still more so did the fancy stocks which he had bound about his ankles with an array of many colored strings.

He was silent but a moment, and then commenced to bustle about the room, crying out in dislocated tones:—

"I'll show you a new invention if none of you will divulge it. It's a perfect fortune; indeed it is. But you won't divulge it?"—peering eagerly in the face of each of his visitors—"You'll promise not to divulge it? It's a perfect fortune; but if you should divulge it, it would be the ruin of me—indeed it would!"

On a small shelf suspended from the wall were two large volumes, one a folio and the other an octavo. These were flanked by a half dozen smaller books, and the whole assortment were littered over with a collection of miniature houses made of straw, and skilfully put together. These he hurriedly removed, one by one, to the table, muttering all the time his caution against divulging the important secret with which we were about being intrusted. When the octavo was reached, he bore it with great care to the window, and we grouped ourselves around him.

"Excuse my back!" he exclaimed, suddenly interrupting his words of caution; "if I stand with my back to you, you can see it better. Now, you won't divulge it? You promise not to divulge it? It's a perfect fortune, but if you should divulge it it would be the ruin of me."

On opening the volume was disclosed a series of parallel pencil marks on one of the fly leaves, "representing the level of the ocean," as he explained. Taking up a pin he thrust it through a small slip of paper, on which was drawn in outline the section of a ship, with three decks, and a series of pipes running crosswise from side to side until the lowest and shortest almost touched the keel. At the end of each of these pipes was a self-adjusting stationary valve, enclosed in a small chamber, the whole apparatus being so cleverly drawn that we could readily comprehend his purpose.

He had just stated that the object of his invention was the removal of bilge water from the hold of a ship, when the remembrance of his great crime seemed suddenly to break in upon his clouded intellect, and he closed the book with a start, crying eagerly:—

"You can't regenerate a fallen woman! There's no use trying it—it can't be done, and it isn't man's mission to attempt it. You may do your best with them, but you can never get them to return the affection you bestow upon them. You can't regenerate a fallen woman!"

"Where was I?" he again exclaimed, opening the volume and replacing the outline of the vessel so that it was on a level keel.

"Oh, yes!" he continued, giving us scarcely time to say "bilge water"—"Oh, yes!—now you won't divulge it? for if you did it would be the ruin of me. You see, this is the way it works. Do any of you understand mechanics? Suppose the vessel were to contain a quantity of bilge water in the hold, from any cause—you know she might get a hole punched in her, which would be very disastrous, or she might spring a leak, when the water would ooze in slowly. Now when she rolls to the right"—moving the outline section of the vessel to suit his explanatory words—"when she rolls to the right, until this first pipe is on the level, the water runs into it, and is secured in this chamber by the self-acting valve. Then she pitches to the left, and the water again runs from this first chamber down the second pipe into the second chamber, where it is again confined by another self-acting valve. Then she lurches to the right again, and then to the left, and so on, until the bilge-water finally reaches the upper deck and is discharged into the ocean! Don't you see? Oh! it's a perfect fortune—but you mustn't divulge it—oh, no! it would be the ruin of me if you did."

With that he closed the volume and replaced it on the shelf. As he was about restoring the little straw houses to their places, he held one up in his fingers and asked:—

"Have any of you got a little girl?"

One of our party, the happy possessor of such a treasure, stepped forward, when Champion, placing the miniature structure in his hand, continued:—

"Take this house to her. I will make a present to her of it. And now"—having released his hold upon it, and grasping the large folio in both hands—"now you may make me a present of ten cents. Only ten cents—that's all I charge. You see I am collecting the works of all the poets. Here's Burns and Campbell and Byron—that yellow covered specimen of literature, that's Byron. I am a greater poet than any of them, and I want to get all of their works together—only ten cents. That's fifty"—when a note was handed him—"I can't make the change. But it's your fault; you know I only charged you ten cents. What's your name?"—opening the folio at one of the fly-leaves, and disclosing a long string of names and dates. "Tell me your name, please. You see I am going to honor you by writing your name down here, along with members of the Legislature and Common Councilmen."

When the entry was completed to his satisfaction, we prepared to leave the cell, much to Champion's disappointment. As we hurried out he insisted on detaining one of the company by the hand until he could recite a doggerel stanza which he termed "Byron's Prayer."

Into the presence of

Gerald Eaton

we were next conducted. Condemned to be hung on the 25th of the present month, we found him in an exceedingly cheerful and rather talkative mood. In answer to our queries he narrated volubly and graphically the circumstances attending the murder of Timothy Heenan, for which offense he is to suffer death. He is an innocent man, as far as this alleged offense is concerned. So at least he asserted, as he sat upon the side of his cot and explained over and over again his movements on the evening of the occurrence.

"My life," he said, "was sworn away to gratify a political prejudice. I hope I may never see my Maker if I fired a single shot that night. Twelve or fourteen men were chasing three or four of us up the street. A man stopped me and asked why I did not shoot. He wrenched the pistol from my hand, calling me harsh names for refusing to defend myself against men who were seeking my life. The night was dark and rainy, and you couldn't see a man just in front of you. It was a regular drunken row. Ten shots were fired in quick succession, and yet their eyes were so sharp that they detected the very shot which killed Heenan—the fourth that was fired—and swore that I fired it. They swore that I fired that shot down the street, while the murdered man was standing on the pavement four houses up the street from me. The man that took the pistol from me is now walking the streets of Philadelphia. A man was standing by me all the time, and could have testified for me; but they indicted him as an accessory, to keep him off the stand, and then discharged him."

"Heenan's brother," we observed, "was here throughout the trial, and did a great deal to secure your conviction."

"I know it," he responded; "but no respectable person will believe anything that that scoundrel and prize-fighter says."

After a moment's pause, he continued:—

"Well, I don't care. I've got to die some time, and can't die but once. They can't do anything but hang me."

"But," we interposed, "your time is short, and you ought to be preparing for your fate."

"I *am* ready. I don't dread a physical death."

"Do you sleep well at night?" we inquired.

"I lay down at eight in the evening, and don't wake up till they come around with my breakfast in the morning."

"Don't your conscience trouble you?"

"That don't look much as if it troubled me. But I'm as innocent of firing that shot as you four gentlemen standing there."

Then we left the "condemned cell," and were conducted in turn to the apartments of

Three Other Notable Criminals.

The first of these was Patrick Farragan, who has been awaiting the signing of his death warrant since 1861. He was a carpenter by trade, and had been engaged to mend some furniture which a desperate character had broken over his wife's head. He had been sent below for the offense, as he had fifty times before, but this time his wife had interfered to secure his release, because she could not spare the time which his trial would have demanded of her. It was a question of daily toil or starvation. On the way home from the prison the man contrived to drown his wits in gin, and when he reached the house he assailed his wife and the carpenter who was restoring the damaging effects of his previous drunken bout.

The latter he grasped savagely by the throat, and a severe scuffle ensued, in the course of which the two combatants fell together over the stove. "I had no knife," said the prisoner, "and he must have fallen on one of the tools when we rolled over on the floor." The case of this miserable man appears to be one of peculiar hardship, and it is to be hoped that the efforts which are now being made to secure his release may result successfully, if it should be found that the story which he tells is true in all its details.

The next prisoner visited was a mulatto named Jerry Dickson, who has been lying under sentence of death for about six years. He was a barber by profession, and in a bar-room fight, having one of his razors about him, inflicted a fatal wound upon an antagonist.

The only one in addition to these who is still awaiting the signing of his death-warrant on the male side of the prison is the negro Alfred Alexander. It will be remembered that he was convicted last July of causing the death of Phillis Proctor. It was a year after the commission of the alleged offense before he was captured, and in the meantime Phillis came to her death from a stubborn refusal to permit a proper dressing of the wound which Alexander inflicted upon her. Lack of space forbids a detailed account of the affair, which is still fresh in the minds of the public. Alexander will never be hung, and many people who are not troubled with a sentimental sympathy for desperate offenders against the laws believe that he should be discharged from custody.

The visit to Alexander's cell found the shades of evening upon us, and prevented an inspection of the female department.

In making

Our Round of the Prison

we were forcibly struck with the absolute necessity for an immediate increase in the accommodations for the inmates. Nearly every cell has two tenants, and in numbers of them three are crowded together. But neatness, order, and excellent discipline prevail despite the crowded state of the institution. An inspection of the kitchen and store-rooms especially revealed the truth of Judge Ludlow's remarks to the Grand Jury on Monday last:—

"It is a well-known fact that the inmates of our County Prison and Penitentiary, in this county at least, live better than the honest, industrious poor of the community."

We close our present article with the following notes, historical and descriptive:—

The Debtor's Department.

This edifice is north of and in close proximity to the County Prison. It presents a front of 90 feet of brown sandstone, in the Egyptian style of architecture. The *facade* consists of a recess portico, supported by two columns, proportioned from those of the Temple of the Sun on the Isle d'Elephantine in Egypt. The windows are crowned with a massive bead and *cavetto* cornice peculiar to the style, and the top of the building is finished in the same manner. A winged globe is carved on the *caveto* of the main cornice, and a similar ornament is introduced over the door. This building was erected in 1837 and 1838. In 1868 it was ceded by an act of the Legislature to the Philadelphia County Prison, and by an additional appropriation of twenty thousand dollars was connected with the female department of the prison.

The County Prison Proper.

The Philadelphia County Prison was authorized to be built by the act of Assembly of 30th March, 1831. The Commissioners under that act were J. R. Bender, Jacob Frick, William Alexander, William Lehman, Joseph Price, and Samuel Palmer. The architect who designed the plan was Thomas U. Walter. It occupies the space of 310 feet front by 525 feet in depth, with an addition on the north of 150 by 340 feet. The facade consists of a centre building of 53 feet in width, with receding wings on either side of fifty feet, flanked by massive octagonal towers. Beyond these towers receding wing walls are continued to the extremities of the front, and terminated with embattled bastions. The whole exterior is composed of a blue syenite, obtained from Quincy, Mass. The style of architecture is that of the castles of the Middle Ages, and its decorations are in the perpendicular or Tudor style of English Gothic. The main prison contains 488 separate cells, built in two blocks of three stories in height, extending from each wing at right angles with the principal front. The cells open into a corridor of twenty feet in width, occupying the centre of each block, extending the whole length and height of the building. Each cell is nine feet wide, thirteen feet long, and nine feet high, arched with brick and floored with oak plank. They are all furnished with separate hydrants, water-closets, flues for ventilation, flues for the admission of fresh air, and flues for admitting warm air generated by furnaces placed in the cellar of the building. It was founded in 1832 and finished in 1835, at a cost of about $450,000.

Officers of the Institution.

The following is a list of the Inspectors of the Institution for the current year:—John B. Biddle, M. D., No. 1117 Spruce street; J. W. Bullock, No. 1822 Arch street; J. R. Chandler, No. 155 N. Tenth street; M. G. Evans, No. 218 W. Rittenhouse Square; James A. Freeman, No. 422 Walnut street; Isaac B. Garrigues, No. 457 N. Seventh street; H. C. Howell, No. 1009 Race street; William H. Keichline, No. 425 Franklin street; William B. Page, M. D., No. 1012 Walnut street; J. Rodman Paul, M. D., No. 1006 Spruce street; Edmund Smith, No. 238 S. Third street.

The following gentlemen are the officers of the Board:—President, John B. Biddle, M. D., ex-officio member of all standing committees; Secretary, Edmund Smith; Treasurer, Isaac B. Garrigues.

Mr. Perkins still continues the active, courteous, and efficient Superintendent of the institution. During the whole period of his connection with the prison he has always been the same—while kind and pitiful to the poor wretches under his charge, watchful of their security and rigid in their government. Visitors to the institution have ever found in Mr. Perkins a gentleman willing to show them everything connected with the place which the rules allow to be shown, but never stepping in the least beyond their limit. Under his controlling care the prison, with its hundreds of inmates, busy life, and constant watchfulness, is regulated with exact and systematic order.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Keeping a Gambling House—Complained of by Citizens—Larceny of Lard—Suspicious Character—Caught in the Act.

—The following police items were this morning reported to his Honor Mayor Fox:—

—The police of the Sixteenth district yesterday made a descent upon an alleged gambling and lottery establishment on Market street, above Thirty-second, and arrested all parties found therein. The alleged proprietor, Henry West, had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell and was committed for trial.

—The residents in the neighborhood of Sixth and South streets, have complained of late in reference to an alleged disorderly house at No. 505 South Sixth street. Yesterday the police visited the premises and arrested James Dorsey, the proprietor. The latter had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and was held to bail to answer.

—Samuel McGrath has been committed by Alderman Carpenter upon the charge of the larceny of a bucket of lard from a store on Penn street, below Lombard. The prisoner was arrested with the property in his possession.

—At an early hour this morning an individual was arrested at Front and Pine streets under suspicious circumstances. He was noticed walking about that locality for some time, and when accosted by a policeman he refused to give his reasons for being out at such an unseasonable hour. The prisoner was committed for trial.

—Charles McFarland, William Welsh, and Joseph Kenner were caught at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the act of breaking into a blacksmith's shop on Thirtieth street, below Bridge. They were wrenching the padlock from the door when surprised by Policemen Jordan and Francis, of the Harbor Police. They had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and were held to bail to answer.

ART SALE.—The second evening's sale of paintings belonging to Mr. F. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co., was held last evening at the gallery of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, No. 1125 Chesnut street, by M. Thomas & Sons. Some of the best prices realized were as follows:—"View in Northern Burgundy," No. 101, by H. Baumgartner, of Berlin, $135; "Children Playing in the Wheat Field," No. 106, by H. Von Seben, of Berlin, $350; "The Dying Soldier," No. 107, by Christian Zell, of Dusseldorf, $200; "Going to School," No. 108, by Henri Dargelas, of Paris, $160; "Distant View of the Rhine," No. 118, by B. Wolff, of Dusseldorf, $200; "The Lunch," No. 122, by Timoleon Lobrichon, of Paris, $260; "Prince," No. 123, by Eugene Lejune, of Paris, $550; "Twilight," No. 125, by Jean Louis Hamon, of Capri, $880; "The Blessing of the Bride," No. 126, by E. Freiderickson, of Dusseldorf, $325; "Sewing," No. 128, by Hughes Merle, of Paris, $570; "The Toilet," No. 129, by Florent Willems, of Belgium, $370; "Fruits et Bijoux," No. 130, by Blaise Desgoffe, of Paris, $560; "Landscape with Figures and Cattle," No. 131, by Eugene Verboeckhoven, $300; "Faust and Marguerite," No. 133, by Edouard Jean Conrad Hamman, of Paris, $310; "At Prayer," No. 144, by Charles Chaplin, of Paris, $350; "The Broken Vow," No. 149, by J. B. A. E. Beranger, of Paris, $800; "Entering the Cathedral," No. 153, by Joseph Caraud, of Paris, $650; "The Polish Exiles," No. 160, by Charles Herbsthoffer, of Presburg, $450. A number of works were withdrawn.

A NEW FIRE COMPANY IN MANAYUNK.—There is at present but one fire company in Manayunk, and in consideration of the great amount of property liable to destruction, valued at over $7,000,000, the owners of mills and the citizens generally earnestly desire to have increased facilities for the extinguishing of fires. The David M. Lyle Hook and Ladder Company will present a petition to Councils to-morrow asking to be located in Manayunk as a hose company only. They propose, if their request is acceded to, to also run a truck, for which no appropriation will be asked. This company has been recently organized, and is composed of energetic men. The petition has been signed by all the principal property-owners in Manayunk, and we hope that it will receive the proper consideration from Councils.

APPOINTED LIEUTENANT.—Mr. Richard H. Pritchard has been appointed Lieutenant of Police in the Eleventh district, vice Lieutenant Whitcraft resigned. This is considered an excellent appointment. Mr. Pritchard is a very popular man, and is much respected in the Nineteenth ward, where he resides. At the last city election Mr. Pritchard was a candidate for Common Council on the Democratic ticket, and ran two hundred votes ahead of Mr. Fox. He lacked eighty-five votes of being elected.

SEEKERS AFTER POLICE HONORS.—The attendance of office seekers at the Mayor's office this morning was not very large, owing, in a measure, to the inclement weather. The Mayor was at his post, receiving the applications of those present, who represented the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards.

THE PRESS CLUB will hold a regular meeting at the Club rooms, on Walnut street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the New York and Antwerp Steamship Company.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of Lexington, Ohio, in favor of woman suffrage. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill providing for the payment of salaries of the employes in the Patent Office for January, February, March, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. Fessenden objected.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill to provide for the holding of an election in Mississippi. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Ela, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution in reference to the stationery contract of the Interior Department with Dempsey & O'Toole. It directs the Secretary of the Interior not to receive or make payment for 300,000 sheets of bond paper, claimed to have been ordered at $3000; to withhold the payment of $2380 for printing 17,000 patent heads—the work not having been performed. Also, to withhold the value of 400,000 sheets of bond paper, at 8 cents per sheet, now in the custody of the contractors, unless the paper be returned; also, to deduct from the unpaid bills the amount charged for goods not included in the contract above the ordinary market price.

SHIPS.

General Convention of Vessel-owners and Captains.

A general convention of the vessel-owners and captains of the United States met to-day at 12·30 P. M., in the rooms of the Corn Exchange, in pursuance of a published call of the "Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware." The attendance was very full, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

About one o'clock the meeting was organized by the calling of Henry R. Edmunds, Esq., to the chair, who read the following call for the Convention:—

VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION Office (No. 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1869.—Dear Sir:—"The Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware," was organized less than one year ago, and have, in that time, not only met with the unqualified approbation of all vessel owners and captains, but have been very generally assisted by shippers and consignees, so that it is at present one of the strongest and most influential organizations of any kind in this country. Its object has been to protect and advance the rights and interests of all vessel owners and captains, to obtain the passage of laws as shall be beneficial, and the repeal of such as are detrimental to their interests and rights.

Early in the organization of the association it adopted a bill of lading for itself, the principal clause of which is as follows:—

"And 24 hours after the arrival at the above-named port (and notice thereof to the consignee named), there shall be allowed for receiving said cargo at the rate of one day (Sundays excepted), for every hundred tons thereof; after which the cargo, consignee, or assignee, shall pay demurrage at the rate of eight cents per ton a day upon the full amount of cargo, as per this bill of lading, for each and every day's detention beyond the days above specified, until the cargo is fully discharged; which demurrage shall constitute a lien upon said cargo."

Has secured to its members thousands of dollars of demurrage, which would have been entirely lost under the old bill of lading, and without the assistance of this association. The association, also, on the 11th day of May, 1868, passed a resolution that

"From and after the first day of June, A. D. 1868, no freight will be carried unless shipped as per bill of lading adopted by this association.

"Coal freights from Philadelphia and Boston will not be carried at a less rate than $2·50 per ton from the first day of June next to September."

This was for the purpose of keeping up freights during the summer months, and the result was all that could have possibly been desired. We have also made application to the Congress of the United States, for the repeal of the Port Warden's and Harbor Master's fees, with every prospect of success. There are at present, nearly nine hundred members, representing about four millions of dollars, and 70,000 tons, and we feel justified in being proud of the past, and encouraged for the future.

We have issued a call to all the vessel owners and captains of the United States, to meet us in General Convention, to be held at the Corn Exchange Rooms, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the third day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock, and would be pleased to have you, as well as all other persons interested in vessel property, in your district and elsewhere, present with us at that Convention.

After the reading of the call was concluded, upon motion the following were elected Vice-Presidents of the Convention:—

R. C. Sturgis, Boston; J. W. Sinnel, Boston; Captain R. Waterman, New London, Conn.; James Van Brunt, New York; James Baker, Boston; Nathaniel Crowell, Providence, R. I.; E. S. Rockett, New York; Lewis Adams, Nantucket; E. S. Cartwright, Elizabethport; William H. Kenzel, Delaware; Hon. John W. Hall, Delaware; —— Jones, New Haven; L. H. Hopkins, New York; E. T. Hallowell, Philadelphia; James W. Everman, Philadelphia; and Hon. William Moore, New Jersey.

Charles H. Steelman, of Philadelphia, was then elected Secretary.

A number of credentials of delegates from other places were presented and accepted; after which a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:—E. T. Hallowell, Chairman; Hon. John W. Hall, D. J. Stetson, James Baker, and James Van Brunt.

Pending the report of the committee the chairman of the meeting went into a brief history of the movement for the protection of our vessel owners and captains.

R. C. Sturgis, of Boston, also made an address exhibiting the progress of the movement in that city.

The Chairman presented a list of the names, hailing ports, and registered tonnage of the vessels engaged in the Pennsylvania coal trade not members of the Owners' and Captains' Association. The following are some of the figures:—

Number of vessels, 433; registered tonnage of said vessels, 77,533·85 tons; of this number, 86 are Philadelphia vessels, registering 16,373·08 tons.

There are 318 vessels belonging to the association, registering 68,717 tons.

The committee finally reported as follows:—

Whereas, Vessel owners and captains, in their individual capacities as such, have been and are subjected to many impositions, annoyances, and inconveniences which we believe may be readily remedied by united action; and

Whereas, Detention of our vessels without just compensation, and the collection of Harbor Master's and Port Warden's fees contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Constitution, are two of the annoyances and impositions; and

Whereas, We believe that it is to the interest of vessel owners and captains at large that associations for their mutual benefit, protection and advantage should be formed in all our commercial cities and towns; therefore

Resolved, That the vessel owners and captains of the several States in convention assembled, do urge upon all persons interested in vessels the necessity for the formation of associations auxiliary to the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Associations of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the object of this Convention is for the purpose of correcting abuses, and protecting vessels and owners from all good exactions, not for the purpose of fixing prices to the detriment of commerce.

Resolved, That the captains and owners of vessels belonging to the several associations now organized and to be organized, be instructed to refuse to pay all demands that are considered to be illegal by the association to which they belong.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the first Wednesday of February, 1870—and that the call be issued by the Pennsylvania Association.

The resolutions are being debated as we go to press.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Cotton firmer; sales of 1500 bales at 29¾@30c. Flour dull and lower; superfine, $5·65@6·15; extra, $6·75@6·95; choice, $7@7·40; fancy, $7·10@8·90; sales of 4500 barrels. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 7500 bushels No. 2 spring, $1·60. Corn dull and declining; sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Western, 89½@91c. Oats firmer; Western, 76c. afloat, and 74c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32·50. Lard dull; steam, 20½@21c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

FOURTH EDITION

HARRISBURG

Legislative Affairs—New and Important Measures Introduced.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—The following bills were read in place:—

Mr. Henszey, one to encourage the establishment of a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Bremen or Hamburg. This bill proposes that the State shall give to the Ruger Brothers five thousand dollars for every round trip, not exceeding fifteen in number, to be made during the year by the steamships of the said line between Hamburg or Bremen and Philadelphia, with the privilege of calling at Southampton, the money to be paid on the departure of each steamer from Philadelphia, provided that each steamer shall be not less than twelve hundred tons burthen, and capacity of not less than four hundred emigrant passengers, according to the laws of the United States.

Mr. Turner, one to enable the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth to change the name, style, and title of corporations.

Mr. Connell, one to provide for the payment of the damages awarded Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, under the act of April 16, 1862, entitled an act to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims.

Mr. Wallace, one to validate the recording of certain deeds of conveyance.

Mr. Connell, one supplementary to the act of March 28, 1867, appropriating ground for public purposes in Philadelphia.

The nomination of Wien Forney as State Librarian for three years was confirmed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hong read in place an act to amend the charter of the Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia. It provides that whenever the capital of the association shall not be less than four hundred thousand dollars it shall be empowered to divide annually among the companies belonging to the association seventy-five per cent. of the profits, including the premium received for annual insurances, together with the whole of the interest upon the capital stock, after the payment of losses and expenses, and that no greater percentage or share of the profits shall be made or divided until the real capital shall amount to one million dollars. It also empowers the association to increase the salary of its president as they shall from time to time deem proper.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

The act providing that an annuity of twenty-five hundred dollars to be taken from the ten thousand dollars paid annually into the State Treasury by the New York and Erie Railway Company should be given to the school district of Susquehanna county, was taken up and discussed for a long time.

A motion to indefinitely postpone was voted down, when an amendment asking that a similar sum be donated to Huntingdon county was offered. The amendment was disagreed to, and the original bill went over on the third reading.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Troubles Among the Oystermen.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—There is much excitement and disputation among the oyster-dredgers and owners of oyster-beds in the Chesapeake, near the lower counties, in consequence of the violations of the law and encroachments by marauders from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. Some fights have occurred, and several persons are reported injured.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3.—Passed in, barque Lapwing, from Rio for Baltimore.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Station-house Assassin—Promised Developments.

Sergeant Lowery, as the immediate party in interest, and several other police officials, were as positive yesterday as on the previous day that the Rogers assassin was at last entangled in the meshes of the law, and their faith was in no wise shaken by the remarkable fact given to the public yesterday, that their prisoner has been a constant lodger in one single station-house ever since the murder, nor have the officials been dismayed by the further circumstance that their new *protege* is named neither "Jim" nor Logan, and that in pursuing him they have been compelled to reject every hitherto received theory of the murder. They have made of the man "John Robinson, 25, Scotch," one of the most remarkable rascals in human history. They say that they have evidence against this man that cannot fail to secure his conviction. Yet this same man is shown by his official record to have gone out of the Spring street station-house on the morning of the murder, and to have gone back to that same station-house on that same night to again ask and receive lodging, and to have repeated the same thing almost every night for a month afterward, and until he was arrested.

Sergeant Lowery, of the Fifteenth precinct, by some means not yet divulged, became possessed of a new idea, and finally became convinced that the murderer would be found in the station-house lodgers. He made a written report of his proceedings and of the information he had gained to Captain Caffrey, who had been from the first cognizant of his movements, and had to the extent of his ability assisted in them from his sick bed. Reading the report of Sergeant Lowery, the Captain became convinced, and transmitted it to police headquarters. Inspector Dilks read and professed that he could no longer doubt. The report went to Superintendent Kennedy, who declared that it could be safely announced that the assassin of Rogers was discovered. All of the gentlemen expressing these opinions have had long experience in police affairs, and should not be deluded by false witnesses or imposed upon by a concocted story. Therefore, when these officers, with all the evidence before them, affirm even so extraordinary a fact as that they have found the murderer in a man who was a constant station-house lodger for weeks after the murder, their opinions are entitled to respect until such time as the public shall have all the facts and be enabled to form an independent opinion.

These facts are promised at an early day, but are as yet carefully guarded and sedulously retained within a narrow official circle. The efforts made to obtain them for general circulation have been persistent and sometimes unscrupulous, but uniformly unsuccessful.

There were then no new developments yesterday. The two Logans and Talland yet remain in custody, greatly to their own disappointment and disgust, and to the perplexity of outsiders. The man Robinson remained locked up in a cell at the Fifteenth Precinct Station House, while the Sergeant at the desk was denying the knowledge of the existence of any such person to the numerous inquirers. Two of the witnesses in the case were assigned beds last night in the station-house, and two others were in private conference for some time with the officials at the same place.—*N. Y. Times of to-day.*

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	161¾	Cleveland & Toledo	101⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wab.	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	66½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93⅜	Adams Express	67¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	92⅝	United States	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	131	Tenn. 6s, new	67¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	121	Gold	135½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	117⅜	Market dull.	
West. Union Tel.	38½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 3

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh RR l s	85	8 sh Leh V R	53½
$100 City 6s, New	100½	44 sh C & Am. Satur.	121½
$1000 C & Am m 6s '89	93¾	22 do.	121½
$4000 Leh 6s. gold l	89¼	300 sh Read R. ls. b30.	49⅜
$500 do.	90½	100 sh Hestonville	12¾
2 sh Penna RR	57½	100 do. b30.	12⅞
47 do. ls.	57¾	5 sh Sev N Bk	102
50 do.	57½		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Associate Judgeships—The Troubles in Algiers—Affairs in Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The United States Associate Justices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Trumbull reported his bill, prepared by the Supreme Court, providing for another Associate Justice, with nine United States District Judges. This bill will, it is thought, if passed, not only relieve the present Judges, but bring up business which is at least two years behind.

The New York Election Frauds.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought before the House to-day two witnesses from New York ordered to be arrested for refusing to answer before the select committee on the New York election frauds. Both witnesses signified their readiness to answer before the committee. They were discharged from arrest for contempt, but ordered to be kept in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms until they appeared before the committee.

FOREIGN.

The Cambria and Sappho—Insurrection in Algiers.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—F. Ashbury, owner of the British yacht Cambria, is in receipt of a note from William Douglass, of New York, owner of the Sappho, written on Jan. 19, proposing an ocean yacht race between their respective vessels. Ashbury accepts the challenge, and suggests the following route as the best adapted to fairly test the seagoing qualities of the yachts;—From Cowes eastwardly through Spithead, and around the Isle of Wight, thence westwardly to and around the Eddystone Lighthouse, thence southeastwardly to Cherbourg, France, and thence northerly to Cowes, the place of starting, through the Solent.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A formidable insurrection has broken out in Algeria.

Affairs in Cuba.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—This city continues tranquil. A steamer arrived yesterday from Spain with a large number of troops.

Sailed, steamer Maryland, for Baltimore, to-day.

A serious riot occurred a day or two since in the town of Bejucal, between Spaniards and Cubans, and several of the participants were badly wounded.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Early this morning Thomas H. Duffee's wholesale grocery, No. 568 Morgan street, was burned. Loss, $50,000.

On Sunday last Henry Walker, an aged man, was murdered four miles from Keokuk, Iowa. His son-in-law, William Flaman, who was with him at the time, says four men suddenly attacked them and shot Walker, whereupon Flaman fled. Martin Kelly, of Keokuk, having previously threatened to take Walker's life, has been arrested.

Robbery of Railroad Passengers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 3.—Mr. Brisbane, of New York, and several other persons, passengers by the Hudson River cars, were robbed to-day of their wallets, etc., by a gang of pickpockets who got aboard at New York.

Fire at St. Paul, Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 3.—The International Hotel was burned this morning. The guests escaped, but lost all their effects. The total loss is over $100,000.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Business men are watching the first signs of the spring trade, and are unusually solicitous as to its character and extent. Much importance is attached to the fact that many stores and warehouses in the region between Barclay and Chambers streets are placarded with the ominous words, 'To Let,' indicating that the previous occupants have been forced to decline business and others are unwilling to risk a new venture. This fact has created an impression that there is something radically wrong about the commercial affairs in the metropolis. It should be taken into consideration, however, that the region referred to has been worked over, so to speak, by the dry goods interest and it is being gradually abandoned for the streets north of Chambers and west of Broadway. It is not a very long time ago that the dry goods firms were centred in the vicinity of and south and east of the Post Office; thence they moved up to and across Broadway, one of the pioneers in this movement erecting Trinity building. Thence there was a migration to the streets running westerly from the City Hall Park, and now the last change finds the dry goods business removed to the region which takes in Canal street on the south. In each instance the departing business was replaced by the offices of lawyers, conveyancers, real estate brokers, engineers, railway officials, architects, and the like. In the present instance the region referred to is in the transition state, and is only obeying a law which has been operative in several other localities. It will not be many years before it will be entirely absorbed by those peculiar branches doing business in offices, while legitimate commerce will have betaken itself to latitudes nearer the uptown retail stores and nearer the great mart of New York, which will always be at its centre. The auction sales to-day were well attended, but the sales were not large or important. The southern merchants are well represented in town just now, and our city dealers look for an usually active demand from them this spring, in consequence of the comparatively richer condition of the Southern people in the cotton States particularly. The last crop was all profit, and there were no drawbacks of old debts, the business of last year being on a strictly cash principle not only between our merchants and the South but between the Southern merchants and their home customers. The yield in money from the crop now in process of exportation is not less than $250,000,000, the profits on which sum will come back to gratify the naturally luxurious taste of the South. The West is slower to make her purchases, but the facilities of Eastern and Western railway communication postpone the necessity of laying in goods from the Eastern markets until the Western home demand is actually felt."

From the Tribune.

"Money was in good demand at 7 per cent. on call. Commercial paper passes freely at 7@9 per cent. There has been rather more inquiry for money in some quarters on stock collaterals, but at 7 per cent. borrowers have found no difficulty in obtaining all they need. This activity may be accounted for from the fact that capitalists are careful about lending to houses known to have large blocks of the stock removed from the list of the Board. There is now no market where a large amount could be sold. Should there come a decline in prices, and brokers be unable to respond, lenders would be unable to protect themselves by selling their collaterals."

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